FINAL

INITIAL STUDY
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH INTERPRETIVE PLAY AREA/BIOSWALE/PALM-LINDEN TRAIL PROJECT

June 2008

SCH# 2008051005

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

TO: State Clearinghouse
Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street, Room 222
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

FROM: Department of Parks and Recreation
1416 Ninth Street
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296-0001

SUBJECT: Filing of the Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 of the Public Resources Code.

PROJECT TITLE: Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER: 2008051005

CONTACT PERSON: Brina Carey, Environmental Coordinator
Department of Parks and Recreation, SSC
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

PHONE NO.: (619) 220-5300

PROJECT LOCATION: Carpinteria State Beach, Santa Barbara County, CA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) proposes to make interim-use improvements to a portion of Carpinteria State Beach located at the northwest corner of the Park between Palm and Linden Avenues. This property was acquired in 2000 and is not currently included in the 1979 Carpinteria State Beach General Plan. It is anticipated that a General Plan Amendment for this area and several other areas in the Park will be prepared subsequent to this project. The project proposes to:

- **Construct a children's interpretive play area**
- **Construct a new trail**
- **Enlarge and improve an existing drainage area by creating a bioswale**

The project will be funded and implemented by the City of Carpinteria through expansion of their existing operating agreement with CDPR.

This is to advise that the California Department of Parks and Recreation has approved the above project and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

1. ☒ The project will not have a significant effect on the environment.
   ☐ The project will have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☒ A Final Negative Declaration was prepared and adopted, pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
   ☐ A Final Environmental Impact Report has been completed in compliance with CEQA, and has been presented to the decision-making body of this Department for its independent review and consideration of the information, prior to approval of the project.
3. Mitigation measures ☒were ☐ were not made conditions of project approval.
4. A Statement of Overriding Considerations ☐was ☒was not adopted for this project.
5. Findings ☐were ☒were not made on environmental effects of the project.

The EIR or Negative Declaration and record of project approval may be examined at the California Department of Parks and Recreation at the contact address listed above, on the website & by request.

Theodore Jackson, Jr.
Deputy Director
Park Operations

July 1, 2008
Date

RECEIVED
JUL - 1 2008
STATE CLEARING HOUSE

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND INTENT TO ADOPT AN INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE PROPOSED CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH INTERPRETIVE PLAY AREA/BIOSWALE/PALM-LINDEN TRAIL PROJECT

Date: May 1, 2008

To: Interested Agencies, Organizations, and Individuals

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has directed the preparation of and intends to adopt a Negative Declaration for the proposed project, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and State CEQA Guidelines. DPR is the lead agency for the proposed project under CEQA.

PROJECT LOCATION: Carpinteria State Beach

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT: The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) proposes to make interim-use improvements to a portion of Carpinteria State Beach located at the northwest corner of the Park between Palm and Linden Avenues. This property was acquired in 2000 and is not currently included in the 1979 Carpinteria State Beach General Plan. It is anticipated that a General Plan Amendment for this area and several other areas in the Park will be prepared subsequent to this project.

The project proposes to:

- Construct a children's interpretive play area
- Construct a new trail
- Enlarge and improve an existing drainage area by creating a bioswale

The project will be funded and implemented by the City of Carpinteria through an expansion of their existing operating agreement with CDPR.

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is being circulated for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, beginning May 1, 2008. Questions regarding the project should be directed to Brina Carey at (619) 220-5305 or by email at bcarey@parks.ca.gov.

Your views and comments on this project are welcomed. Written comments should be submitted no later than May 30, 2008, to the following address:

Brina Carey, Environmental Coordinator
Southern Service Center
California Department of Parks and Recreation
8885 Rio San Diego Dr., Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108
bcarey@parks.ca.gov
Fax: (619) 220-5400

Copies of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed online at either http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=983 or www.ci.carpinteria.ca.us, and at the following locations during normal business hours:

Channel Coast District Headquarters
California Department of Parks & Recreation
911 San Pedro Street
Ventura, CA 93001

Southern Service Center
California Department of Parks & Recreation
8885 Rio San Diego Dr., Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

Carpinteria City Hall
5775 Carpinteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013

Santa Barbara Public Library
Carpinteria Branch
5141 Carpinteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013

PROJECT: CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH INTERPRETIVE PLAY AREA/BIOSWALE/PALM-LINDEN AVENUE TRAIL PROJECT

LEAD AGENCY: California Department of Parks and Recreation

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS: The Initial Study for this Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for review at:

- Channel Coast District Headquarters
  California Department of Parks & Recreation
  911 San Pedro Street
  Ventura, CA 93001
- Southern Service Center
  California Department of Parks & Recreation
  8885 Rio San Diego Dr.
  Suite 270
  San Diego, CA 92108
- Carpinteria State Beach Ranger Office
  410 Palm Avenue
  Carpinteria, CA 93013
- Carpinteria City Hall
  5775 Carpinteria Ave.
  Carpinteria, CA 93013
- Carpinteria Library
  5141 Carpinteria Avenue
  Carpinteria, CA 93013

The document can also be viewed online at:

- www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=983
- www.ci.carpinteria.ca.us

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) proposes to make interim-use improvements to a portion of Carpinteria State Beach located at the northwest corner of the Park between Palm and Linden Avenues. This property was acquired in 2000 and is not currently included in the 1979 Carpinteria State Beach General Plan. It is anticipated that a General Plan Amendment for this area and several other areas in the Park will be prepared subsequent to this project. The project proposes to:

- **Construct a children's interpretive play area**
- **Construct a new trail**
- **Enlarge and improve an existing drainage area by creating a bioswale**

The project will be funded and implemented by the City of Carpinteria through an expansion of their existing operating agreement with CDPR. A copy of the Initial Study is attached. Questions or comments regarding this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration may be addressed to:

Brina Carey
California Department of Parks & Recreation
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Dr., Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed Project and finds that these documents reflect the independent judgment of CDPR. CDPR, as lead agency, also confirms that the Project mitigation measures detailed in these documents are feasible and will be implemented as stated in the Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Rich Rozzelle
District Superintendent

4/30/08
Date

Brina Carey
Environmental Coordinator

4/30/08
Date

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project, an interim-use project, at Carpinteria State Beach, City of Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code §21000 *et seq*., and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15000 *et seq*.

An Initial Study is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a Project may have a significant effect on the environment [CEQA Guidelines §15063(a)]. If there is substantial evidence that a Project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064(a). However, if the lead agency determines that revisions in the Project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant will mitigate the potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level, a Mitigated Negative Declaration may be prepared instead of an EIR [CEQA Guidelines §15070(b)]. The lead agency then prepares a written statement describing the reasons a proposed Project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why an EIR need not be prepared. This IS/MND conforms to the content requirements under CEQA Guidelines §15071.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

The lead agency is the public agency with primary approval authority over the proposed Project. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15051(b)(1), "the lead agency will normally be an agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." The lead agency for the proposed Project is CDPR. The City of Carpinteria will implement the project through an expanded operating agreement with CDPR. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Wes Chapin
District Interpretive Specialist
California State Parks
Channel Coast District
911 San Pedro Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 585-1845

All inquiries regarding environmental compliance for this Project, including written comments on this environmental document should be addressed to:

Brina Carey
Park and Recreation Specialist
California State Parks
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA
(619) 220-5300
(619) 220-5400 FAX

Comments may be sent by mail, fax, or e-mail to enviro@parks.ca.gov and must include a contact person and mailing address. All comments must be submitted by May 30, 2008.

1.3 PURPOSE AND DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project at Carpinteria State Beach. Mitigation measures have also been incorporated into the Project to eliminate any potentially significant impacts or reduce them to a less-than-significant level.

This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 - Introduction.
  This chapter provides an introduction to the Project and describes the purpose and organization of this document.

- Chapter 2 - Project Description.
  This chapter describes the reasons for the Project, scope of the Project, and Project objectives.

- Chapter 3 - Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures.
  This chapter identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts, explains the environmental setting for each environmental issue, and evaluates the potential impacts identified in the CEQA Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist. Mitigation measures are incorporated, where appropriate, to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

- Chapter 4 - Mandatory Findings of Significance
  This chapter identifies and summarizes the overall significance of any potential impacts to natural and cultural resources, cumulative impacts, and impacts to humans, as identified in the Initial Study.

- Chapter 5 - Summary of Mitigation Measures.

This chapter summarizes the mitigation measures incorporated into the Project as a result of the Initial Study.

- Chapter 6 - References.
  This chapter identifies the references and sources used in the preparation of this IS/MND.

- Chapter 7 - Report Preparation
  This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

1.4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3 of this document contains the Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist that identifies the potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue) and a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the proposed Project.

Based on the IS and supporting environmental analysis provided in this document, the proposed Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project would result in less-than-significant impacts for the following issues: aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation/traffic, and utilities and service systems.

In accordance with §15064(f) of the CEQA Guidelines, a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) shall be prepared if the proposed Project will not have a significant effect on the environment after the inclusion of mitigation measures in the Project. Based on the available Project information and the environmental analysis presented in this document, there is no substantial evidence that, after the incorporation of mitigation measures, the proposed Project would have a significant effect on the environment. It is proposed that a Mitigated Negative Declaration be adopted in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines.

CHAPTER 2
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project at Carpinteria State Beach, located in the City of Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, California. The proposed Project would construct a children's interpretive play area, create approximately 1100 feet of pedestrian/cyclist trail, and restore and improve a drainage area.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

Situated in the City of Carpinteria (City), 12 miles southeast of Santa Barbara, Carpinteria State Beach (Park) is an 89-acre park that contains campgrounds and day-use areas as well as high-quality beaches that hold spectacular views of the Pacific Ocean and Channel Islands. The proposed Project area lies within Carpinteria State Beach, between Palm and Linden Avenues. The Union Pacific Railroad tracks are to the north, Linden Avenue is to the west, Palm Avenue is to the east, and a large turf area and the Anacapa Campground are to the south. The City adjoins the Park on three sides. Primary access to the Park is via Highway 224 (Palm Avenue) or Linden Avenue, the City's main downtown thoroughfare. The general area is urban in nature.

Under an Operating Agreement between the City and CDPR, the City operates and maintains Parcel Number 003-450-001 (referred to as Linden Field). An Amendment to the Agreement approved by CDPR and the City adds Parcel Number 004-105-014 to the Agreement, consisting of approximately 1.9 acres south of the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way between Linden and Palm Avenues (See Maps, Appendix A).

2.3 BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Carpinteria State Beach is located in the City of Carpinteria on the south central coast of Santa Barbara County. The park is comprised of approximately 89 acres of coastal land along the Pacific Ocean. Approximately 800,000 visitors come to the park each year. As stated above, CDPR has an Operating Agreement with the City to maintain and operate approximately 6.5 acres of Carpinteria State Beach. The First Amendment to the Operating Agreement expanded the area where the City has operational obligations and also stated that the City shall construct and operate a children's play area thematically focused around Chumash Indian cultural elements.

The proposed Project is located on a strip of land purchased by the State from the Union Pacific Railroad in 2000. This acquisition occurred after the approval of the 1979 Carpinteria State Beach General Plan. Although the Project design as herein proposed could be incorporated into a future Amendment to the Park's General Plan as permanent improvements, all facilities constructed under this Project would be

considered reversible. This Project is proposed as an interim use, but designed such that it could be a permanent use, if appropriate. An Amendment to the Park's General Plan is planned for the future and would include the proposed project as well as other improvements such as the redesign of the entrance road, re-siting of the Lifeguard Headquarters building, and an expansion of the existing Visitor Center. If it is determined that use of the project site should change during the General Plan Amendment process, these improvements could be removed, changed in location, or replaced.

The approximately 75-foot wide land strip is ideally located to provide a trail link to connect the entrance of Carpinteria State Beach on Palm Avenue to the City's business district, which mostly features independently-owned restaurants and shops. The strip of land in its existing condition has a drainage swale that allows upland wet weather runoff to pass through. This ditch is seasonally flooded and is vegetated with mostly introduced species. The proposed Project includes provisions to improve the habitat values of the swale and take advantage of educational possibilities by helping to promote water quality awareness.

The Project is intended to improve three primary existing conditions.

1. There is no children's play area in the vicinity of Carpinteria's downtown. The proposed Project will provide an interpretive play area featuring Chumash cultural elements. This play area will help to encourage outdoor exercise and exploration for State Beach visitors and City residents. The Play Area is also well suited for intergenerational use, promoting family and community socialization. In addition, the Play Area will provide exposure to Native American culture and, therefore, have an educational benefit.
2. There is no existing direct and intuitive public biking and hiking link between Carpinteria State Beach and Carpinteria's downtown. With combined visitorship for these two areas in excess of one million people per year, a connecting trail is an essential design feature to improve public safety and to discourage motor vehicle use in the City's downtown. Also of critical importance, visitors use unsafe routes including the railroad corridor and the industrial street areas that have no pedestrian accommodations or they choose to drive.
3. The Project site currently contains a drainage swale. The proposed Project will convert the existing drainage swale into a bioswale. Improvements to the existing drainage swale would include enlarging it and replanting it with native plants. The improved bioswale will provide better bioremediation benefits to the urban street runoff that currently passes through the Project site. Because the bioswale is adjacent to the proposed trail, interpretive signage would be installed to explain to Park visitors the functions of a bioswale including how it will reduce contamination of wet weather flows. The proposed project does not alter the quantity of wet weather flows entering the Project site, nor is it intended to mitigate any offsite project.

2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Project objectives include the following:

1. Construct and maintain a children's interpretive play area featuring Chumash cultural elements and themed after the Chumash story known as the Legend of the Rainbow Bridge.
2. Construct and maintain an accessible biking and hiking trail to connect Palm Avenue and Linden Avenue to the Park.
3. Improve and enhance the drainage swale that crosses the property so that it may serve as a bioswale, providing clean water and native plant interpretive opportunities to the site.

2.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Carpinteria has agreed to construct and maintain the proposed Project, subject to available funds. Please see maps for exact locations of the proposed improvements.

The Project includes the installation of three primary features;

1. The Interpretive Play Area. This portion of the Project is sponsored by the Carpinteria Morning Rotary Club and is closely themed to the Chumash legend of the Rainbow Bridge. Most elements in the play area are tied to Chumash culture and Carpinteria's natural resources. Because the legend includes Santa Cruz Island, the Santa Ynez Mountains behind Carpinteria, and the Santa Barbara Channel, all of these topographic elements are imitated in small scale in the Project. A pathway bridge to connect the "island" to the "mainland" is included. Asphaltum, naturally occurring in abundance in Carpinteria, was used by the Chumash to caulk their tomols (canoes) and waterproof their baskets and tools. An "asphalt cliff" feature will serve as a small amphitheatre. Three small structures will mimic dwelling structures typical of a Chumash village. A 16 to 22 foot-long full-scale "tomol" (canoe) will be "beached" near the climbing structures and allow children to imagine themselves on the shoreline looking out to sea, where dolphins will be positioned in a natural configuration. Other features in the play area include a large native California sycamore tree (*Platanus racemosa*), under which lectures could occur and an elevated pathway along the northern boundary of the property that will provide vistas of Linden Field, Carpinteria State Beach, the Pacific Ocean, and the Channel Islands. A low retaining wall (60 inches or less) built along the northern property boundary will be built to mimic the profile of Santa Cruz Island when seen from the north. The retaining wall, in conjunction with a 4-foot high "no climb" fence and plantings will serve as a safe barrier between the play area and the railroad right-of-way. Finally, this Project will require the removal of two large and two medium eucalyptus trees that are inside the proposed play area. These trees are subject to sudden limb drop and are not suitable to be directly over a children's area. Two small Monterey pine trees (*Pinus radiate*) will also be removed. The large 48-inch diameter eucalyptus tree near the western end of the property is outside the play area and will be safety pruned under supervision of a qualified arborist and then remain. Replacement trees to be planted in the play area will be natives, such as California sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*), coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), and island oaks (*Quercus tomentella*).

2. The Palm-Linden Trail is the third main segment of this Project. The approximate 1,100-foot-long by 10-foot-wide multi-use trail will provide a critical link between Palm Avenue and Linden Avenue in an area that possesses significant natural beauty and will allow for a very pleasant walking or biking experience. Three large Canary Island date palms and two large eucalyptus trees in the eastern trail area frame views of the mountains and create a gateway to the western portion of the Project. Carpinteria State Beach attracts over 800,000 visitors per year. The vast majority come for coastal recreation and to enjoy Carpinteria's famous beach. Many also explore the nearby and famous downtown but have poor access to Linden Avenue as well as the Carpinteria Salt Marsh Nature Park. To access the downtown, some walk down 6th street, which has heavy truck traffic, forklift delivery operations, and no sidewalks. Others trespass into the railroad corridor for access, thus endangering themselves. Still, some feel access is too remote altogether and resort to driving the few blocks from the campground to the Linden Avenue business district. This trail will provide an intuitive, safe, and enjoyable route for pedestrians and bicyclists to access the State Beach and downtown Carpinteria. The trail will encourage a reduction in vehicle trips from the campgrounds to Downtown, as many will prefer the trail route. The trail will also provide a safe route for children to access the Interpretive Play Area from the campgrounds and residential areas around Palm Avenue. Additionally, the trail will encourage pedestrian and bicycle access to the downtown business district, helping to alleviate traffic and parking congestion. Solar powered bollard-style lighting is proposed to allow campers and other visitors an illuminated pathway back to the State Beach after an evening visit to the downtown. These lights will be solar-powered LEDs that cast light downward onto the trail and are night-sky friendly. Trail landscaping will solely consist of native plants. A portion of the trail will be elevated over the fresh water bioswale described above.

3. The Bioswale. The Project includes the enlargement and conversion of an existing drainage swale into a fresh water bioswale. Storm water runoff from the non-permeable areas around the homes and businesses in the 6th Street and Maple Street area flows under the railroad tracks through a culvert pipe and then sits in a ≈ 0.1 acre depression northwest of the Anacapa Campground. Runoff from the northwest portions of the Anacapa campground also enters the drainage swale. While some natives, such as willows (Salix sp.) have established in the main depression, most of the vegetation consists of non-native invasives such as kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*). The Project proposes to enlarge the drainage swale from ≈ 0.1 acre to about ≈ 0.4 acre and to plant it with native wetland plants such as Scirpus (*Scirpus* spp.), Yerba mansa, (*Anemopsis californica*), willows (Salix spp.) and rush (*Juncus spp.)* to create a bioswale. The contouring and native plant installment will serve to temporarily retain and slow down the velocity of urban runoff, allowing the natural bioremediation properties of the plants to filter and uptake excess nutrients, thereby improving the quality of the water that ultimately reaches the Carpinteria Salt Marsh Nature Park. The newly created bioswale will better serve to remediate first-flush storm water runoff before it passes directly on to the marsh. Two interpretive signs are proposed to be placed along the trail and will explain how the public can help prevent storm water runoff contamination. A locator sign to help visitors locate the Salt Marsh Nature Park,

the 8th Street bridge, and other points of natural beauty in Carpinteria will also be installed. Approximately 330 feet of boardwalk will be built using recycled plastic lumber. The boardwalk will be constructed on piers and span the bioswale area to ensure all-weather trail use and to protect bioswale soils from compaction. It is anticipated that Carpinteria State Beach visitors and residents alike will gain valuable information on how to keep water resources clean in Carpinteria and in communities throughout California and beyond.

The project is proposed as a partnership between CDPR, the City of Carpinteria, and the Carpinteria Morning Rotary Club that will provide enduring park and community benefits. These benefits include improved public health, air quality, pedestrian safety, water quality, cultural and environmental education, economic development, coastal access, recreation, and tourism.

2.6 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Once the permits, operating agreement, and funding have been acquired for the Project, the following schedule would be implemented.

Months 0-6	Prepare construction drawings
Months 7-10	Select contractor through bidding process
Months 11-22	Construct Project
Month 22	Open Project to public.
Months 23-48	Plant establishment period for native plants
Month 49	Project completed

2.7 VISITATION TO CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH

Visitorship to Carpinteria State Beach is estimated to be over 800,000 per year, according to State Beach staff. Park attendance since 2000 has ranged from a low of 783,403 persons in 2005 to 1,053,139 persons in 2003. In 2006 attendance was 844,637. These figures include the campgrounds which accommodate about 400,000 overnight visitors each year.

2.8 CONSISTENCY WITH LOCAL PLANS AND POLICIES

The project is consistent with the *Mission* of CDPR and the resource management, protection and public recreation purposes established for Carpinteria State Beach. The project is also consistent with the goals and guidelines of the Carpinteria State Beach General Plan of 1979, which recommends additional interpretation of the area, links to the City bicycle trail, and more pedestrian and bicycle amenities. However, since the General Plan was approved prior to the acquisition of the project site, this project would need to be incorporated into a General Plan Amendment to determine the appropriate final use for the site. A General Plan Amendment is needed for the Park for other purposes and proposed changes since 1979 and has been scheduled for initiation in 2008 or 2009. This project is consistent with CDPR policy for interim projects to

encourage appropriate public use prior to the completion of a General Plan Amendment.

The Project is consistent with the Carpinteria City General Plan in that it increases recreational opportunities, provides increased access to both downtown and beach areas, and increases pedestrian safety. The Project is also consistent with the Local Coastal Plan for the City of Carpinteria.

2.9 DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

CDPR has approval authority for the proposed Project at Carpinteria State Beach as does the City of Carpinteria. The Project will require a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) and a Development Plan (DP). The City of Carpinteria will process these permit applications. A CDP issued by the City would be appealable to the California Coastal Commission. The Coastal Commission's 10-working day appeal period begins the first working day after the Coastal Commission receives the Notice of Final Action, published by the City of Carpinteria.

2.10 RELATED PROJECTS

An Amendment to the Park's General Plan is under consideration that will include the proposed project as well as other planned improvements including a realignment of the Park's entrance road, re-siting of the Lifeguard Headquarters building, and expansion of the Visitor Center.

In addition to the proposed General Plan Amendment discussed above, CDPR often has smaller maintenance programs and rehabilitation projects that it conducts at Carpinteria State Beach. These include road and parking lot repairs, grounds maintenance, ADA upgrades, etc. In addition, the City of Carpinteria performs similar programs in the vicinity of the Project site. No additional work, other than regular maintenance, is currently in progress or planned for this unit.

CHAPTER 3
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	Project Title:	Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail
2.	Lead Agency Name & Address:	California Department of Parks and Recreation 911 San Pedro Street, Ventura, CA 93001
3.	Contact Person & Phone Number:	Wes Chapin, (805) 585-1850
4.	Project Location:	Carpinteria State Beach, Carpinteria, CA 93013
5.	Project Sponsor Name & Address:	California Department of Parks and Recreation Channel Coast District 911 San Pedro Street Ventura CA 93001
6.	General Plan Designation:	State Beach - 1979
7.	Zoning:	Recreational
8.	Description of Project:	California State Parks proposes to make the improvements described herein to that portion of Carpinteria State Beach located between Palm and Linden Avenues and between the Union Pacific Railroad property and Anacapa Campground and the turf area known as Linden Field: Construct an 1100-foot-long by 10-foot-wide trail, install an interpretive play area, and enhance and restore a bioswale.
9.	Surrounding Land Uses & Setting:	North: The Railroad and then the Warehouse areas of 6th Street. West: Linden Avenue, a vacant lot owned by UPR, a restaurant (The Spot). South: An open turf grass area and the Anacapa campground. East: The large open areas of the Carpinteria State Beach including an RV pump-out station. A mixed use Project known by its address, 410 Palm.
10.	Approval Required from Other	Coastal Development Plan, Development Plan, City of Carpinteria. Coastal Commission Appeal Jurisdiction.

1. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact", as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☒ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural Resources	☒ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☒ Geology/Soils
☒ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☒ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning
☐ Mineral Resources	☒ Noise	☐ Population/Housing
☐ Public Services	☒ Recreation	☒ Transportation/Traffic
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance	☐ None

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed Project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☐

I find that, although the original scope of the proposed Project **COULD** have had a significant effect on the environment, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect because revisions/mitigations to the Project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☒

I find that the proposed Project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** or its functional equivalent will be prepared. ☐

I find that the proposed Project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated impact" on the environment. However, at least one impact has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described in the report's attachments. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the impacts not sufficiently addressed in previous documents. ☐

I find that, although the proposed Project could have had a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, pursuant to applicable standards, and have been avoided or mitigated, pursuant to an earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed Project, all impacts have been avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level and no further action is required. ☐

Brina Carey

Brina Carey, Environmental Coordinator,
California Department of Parks and Recreation

Date 4/30/2008

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers, except "No Impact", that are adequately supported by the information sources cited. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact does not apply to the Project being evaluated (e.g., the Project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on general or Project-specific factors (e.g., the Project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a Project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must consider the whole of the Project-related effects, both direct and indirect, including off-site, cumulative, construction, and operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist answers must indicate whether that impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate when there is sufficient evidence that a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change may occur in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the Project that cannot be mitigated below a level of significance. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.

4. A "Mitigated Negative Declaration" (Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated) applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures, prior to declaration of Project approval, has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR (including a General Plan) or Negative Declaration [CCR, Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, § 15063(c)(3)(D)]. References to an earlier analysis should:

   a) Identify the earlier analysis and state where it is available for review.

   b) Indicate which effects from the environmental checklist were adequately analyzed in the earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and whether these effects were adequately addressed by mitigation measures included in that analysis.

   c) Describe the mitigation measures in this document that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and indicate to what extent they address site-specific conditions for this Project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate references to information sources for potential impacts into the checklist or appendix (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances, biological assessments). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should include an indication of the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. A source list should be appended to this document. Sources used or individuals contacted should be listed in the source list and cited in the discussion.

8. Explanation(s) of each issue should identify:
   a) the criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate the significance of the impact addressed by each question **and**
   b) the mitigation measures, if any, prescribed to reduce the impact below the level of significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

I. AESTHETICS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project site is a 1.8-acre lineal strip of land that runs along the south side of the railroad tracks. Much of the low vegetation is ruderal, however some native plants have been identified in the biological survey conducted in July 2006 (see Table A below).

Table A

Important **native** species to retain:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Aspect	Wetland Indicator*
Salix exigua	Sandbar willow	Tree	FACW
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow	Tree	FACW
Scipus americanus	Olney's bulrush	Perennial Herb	OBL
Anemopsis californica	Yerba mansa	Perennial Herb	OBL
Heliotropium curassavicum	Heliotrope	Perennial Herb	OBL
Leymus triticoides	Alkali Rye	Perennial Grass	FAC

Common **non-native** species found at the site:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Aspect	Wetland Indicator*
Chenopodium album	Lamb's Quarters	Annual	FAC
Convolvulus arvensis	Bindweed	Perennial Vine	N/A (UP)
Cyperus involucratus	Umbrella Plant	Perennial Herb	FACW+ **
Lolium multiflorum	Annual Ryegrass	Annual Grass	FAC
Ludwigia peploides	Yellow water weed	Perennial Herb	OBL **
Paspalum dilitatum	Dallas Grass	Perennial Grass	FAC
Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyu Grass	Perennial Grass	FACU **
Plantago lanceolata	English Plantain	Perennial Herb	FAC-
Raphanus sativus	Wild radish	Perennial Herb	N/A
Rumex crispus	Curly Dock	Perennial Herb	FACW-
Vicia sativa	Spring Vetch	Annual	N/A (UP)

The northern and southern ends of the trail site contain upland species, non-native grasses, trees (*Eucalyptus),* and shrubs (coyote bush and others). Much of the mid-section contains the invasive perennial kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum* clandestinum) with scattered spring vetch *(Vicia sativa)*. The mid-section is also crossed by a small scale (1-2 feet wide and 6-8 inches deep) intermittently flowing drainage that is fed by off-site surface storm water draining from surrounding streets. A shallow grassy swale, which runs through the playing field, conveys water flows into a storm drain that runs under Linden Avenue and ultimately into the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. This portion of the Project area, which serves as a drainage swale, has been defined by a site survey that includes topographical and botanical data. Yellow water weed (*Ludwigia peploides*) lines much of the swale. In low-lying areas patches of seasonal wetlands are present, with obligate wetland plants such as *Anemopsis californica* and *Scipus*

americanus. Some large Tasmanian blue gum eucalyptus trees are present. In the western most end, two eucalyptus trees (one 44-inch and one 30-inch circumference) are present and are proposed to be removed as they are not safe for playgrounds. All other large trees are to be safety pruned if needed, as determined by an arborist, and protected. These include two large eucalyptus trees in the eastern half of the Project site. Several large palm trees are outside the Project site on railroad property to the north. These mature palm trees are considered important to the ambiance of the proposed trail because they provide screening from the visual impacts of industrial uses on the north side of the tracks.

Immediately to the north of the project site is railroad property and tracks. Beyond the railroad property are two 27-foot-tall warehouse buildings. The warehouse properties have the land use designation General Industrial (GI). The northern limit of the Project site is currently fenced with a 44 inch high lodge pole fence backed with chain link fabric that will be left in place. The project site is bordered to the east by Palm Avenue. To the south and southwest is the Anacapa Campground of Carpinteria State Beach and just beyond the Park is the Pacific Ocean. A large grass area, known as Linden Field, is also to the south of the project. Carpinteria State Beach and Linden Field are both designated as Open Space/Recreation (OS/Rec.). Linden Avenue borders the project site on its western side. There is a small restaurant, The Spot, on Linden Avenue right across from the project site. Additionally, a large vacant lot exists to the west. Further west are residential properties with the land use designation Medium Density Residential (MDR).

It is proposed that the trail portion of the project be lit with solar powered bollard lighting, allowing pedestrians enough light to use the trail when it is dark. The Trail Plan (Appendix A) shows the approximate location of the proposed lights. Each bollard will have twelve amber LED bulbs. Up to 30 bollards and an integral high-quality solar panel with a built-in photocell for automatic dusk-to-dawn operation are proposed. The bollard is surface/ground mounted and is 28.25 inches high by 6 inches wide. The design of the bollard casts light down at knee level and is not anticipated to create glare or any light spillage onto adjacent areas. The amber light color is warm and unobtrusive and the bollards will be positioned to cast light downward and onto the trail surface only. The length of time for night illumination is estimated and subject to various factors including geographic location, season, weather conditions, and location of product.

WOULD THE PROJECT:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

The assessment of aesthetic impacts involves qualitative analysis that is inherently subjective in nature. Different viewers will have varying opinions and reactions to changes in a viewshed or the appearance of new buildings and structures. This evaluation compares the existing visual characteristics of the Project study area against the potential changes in visual characteristics that could result from implementation of the proposed Project.

Since this is a joint project, CDPR will incorporate the City of Carpinteria *Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as Amended* (1994), which provide criteria for determining the potential significance of visual impacts. Key factors in assessing the aesthetic resources of a Project site include the physical attributes of the site, its relative visibility, and its relative uniqueness. Four types of areas are especially important: coastal and mountain views, the urban fringe, and travel corridors. Based on criteria contained in the City's *Guidelines,* the proposed Project would result in a significant visual impact if it would result in one or more of the following conditions:

- *The Project would substantially impair a view through a designated public view corridor as shown in an adopted community plan, the General Plan, or the Local Coastal Plan. Minor view blockages would not be considered to meet this condition. In order to determine whether this condition has been met, consider the level of effort required by the viewer to retain the view.*
- *The Project would cause substantial view impairment of a public resource (such as the ocean) that is considered significant by the applicable community plan.*
- *The Project exceeds the allowed height or bulk regulations, and this excess caused unnecessary view impairment.*
- *The Project would have a cumulative effect by opening up a new area for development, which will ultimately cause extensive view impairment (cumulative effects are usually considered significant for a community plan analysis, but not necessarily for individual Projects). View impairment would be considered "extensive" when the overall scenic quality of a resource is changed; for example, from an essentially natural view to a largely man-made appearance.*
- *The Project exceeds the allowed height or bulk regulations and exceeds patterns of development in the surrounding area by a significant margin.*

- *The Project would have an architectural style or use building materials in stark contrast to adjacent development, where the adjacent development follows a single or common architectural theme.*
- *The Project would result in the physical loss or degradation of a community identification symbol or landmark (e.g., a stand of trees, coastal bluff, historic landmark) which is identified in the General Plan, applicable community plan or local coastal program.*
- *The Project is located in a highly visible area (e.g., adjacent to an interstate highway) and would strongly contrast with the surrounding environment through excessive bulk, signage, or architectural Projections.*
- *The Project would have a cumulative effect by opening up a new area for development or changing the overall character of the area (e.g., rural to urban and single-family to multifamily).*

For this analysis, changes to existing visual conditions are not considered significant if the project-related changes would be subordinate to the existing visual environment. Only views available from public viewing locations, such as parks or roadways, are evaluated against the above significance thresholds. Although the project site is undeveloped, the project is located in an extremely sensitive park setting which would increase the context of the potential impacts.

a-d) The project will remove two eucalyptus trees on the western end of the Project site. Nineteen native replacement trees will be added along the trail. Species of the proposed trees include coast live oak (*Quercus argifolia),* California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa),* and island oak (*Q. tomentella).* These trees will better support native animals and improve habitat values of the Project site. Improved habitat will encourage more diverse populations of birds and insects. All trees on the Project site that are proposed to be protected will be inspected by a certified arborist and, if needed, pruned for public safety, tree health, and aesthetics.

No designated public view corridors in the City's General Plan will be affected by the Project. However, there will be temporary adverse effects during construction and due to the loss of mature vegetation. These impacts are not considered significant because of their relatively minor scope, the limited time period, and the new landscaping proposed as part of the project. Positive long-term project aesthetics will result from the proposed Project. As the trees mature, the Project site will become more wooded and the negative visual effects of the adjacent railroad and industrial buildings will diminish somewhat. The increasingly attractive trail will encourage continued use and Project appreciation ensuring long-term Project viability.

Solar powered bollard lighting is proposed along the Palm-Linden Trail; however, no adverse impacts to day or nighttime views are anticipated. ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.***

MITIGATION MEASURES – AESTHETICS

The Project will enhance area aesthetics by native landscape installations and ongoing landscape maintenance. The Project will remove the invasive weeds that suppress native plants. Native plants, once established, will live without need for supplemental water or cultural care helping to ensure their ongoing success. The play area will have an elevated walkway that will allow for improved public views of the Linden Field, Pacific Ocean and the Santa Barbara Channel Islands. The Project will not have a significant adverse impact on area aesthetics.

A-1 The applicant shall implement a native plant restoration plan, consistent with CDPR standards. The plan shall include, but not be limited, the name and quantity of each plant to be used for landscaping, a map showing the location of plantings, description of how the site will be prepared, maintenance and monitoring plan for the area, goals for the revegetation element of the project, and adaptive management measures if those goals are not met. Please see Bio-6 for further details.

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall submit a native plant restoration plan, prepared by a CDD-approved landscape architect and reviewed by a CDPR Environmental Scientist to ensure that it is consistent with CDPR standards, to CDD for review and approval.

Timing: The native plant restoration plan shall be submitted to CDD for review and approval prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit.

Monitoring: CDD staff shall site inspect the project area. Maintenance shall be confirmed through site inspections.

A-2 All exterior night lighting installed on the project site shall be of low intensity, low glare design, minimum height, and shall direct light downward onto the subject parcel and prevent spill-over into adjacent parcels.

Plan Requirements: The locations of all exterior lighting fixtures and an arrow showing the direction of light being cast by each fixture shall be depicted in the site plans, to be reviewed and approved by the CDD.

Timing: The CDD shall review site plans, with lighting locations, prior to approval of a Building Permit.

Monitoring: Building inspector shall inspect structures upon completion to ensure that exterior lighting fixtures have been installed consistent with their depiction on the final site plans.

Residual Impact:
No residual impacts are anticipated.

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

No Agricultural resources are present nor have any been thought to exist in modern times.

WOULD THE PROJECT*:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

* In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997), prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model for use in assessing impacts on agricultural and farmland.

DISCUSSION

a-c) No agricultural resources are present at the Project site. No impacts to Agricultural Resources will occur. No mitigation is required. ***No Impact***

Cumulative Impacts: None

Recommended/Required Mitigation Measures: None

Residual Impact: There would be no residual impact.

III. AIR QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project site is located within the South Central Coast Air Basin and is under the jurisdiction of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD). The APCD has a network

of 17 air monitoring stations that monitor air quality in the County. The closest monitoring station to the Project site is located on Gobernador Canyon Road in Carpinteria. This station measures ozone and nitrogen dioxide. The nearest station measuring PM_{10} and carbon monoxide is the Las Flores Canyon station. Table 1 summarizes the annual air quality data for 2003 - 2005 for the local airshed.

Table 1 Ambient Air Quality Data

Pollutant	2003	2004	2005
Ozone (ppm), Worst Hour (Las Flores Station)	0.107	0.083	0.090
Number of days of State exceedances (>0.09 ppm)	6	0	0
Number of days of Federal exceedances (>0.12 ppm)	0	0	0
Carbon Monoxide (ppm), Highest 8-Hour Average (Las Flores Station)	1.13	0.95	0.51
Number of days above State or Federal standard (>9.0 ppm)	0	0	0
Particulate Matter 10 microns, $\mu g/m^3$, Worst 24 Hours (Las Flores Station)	38.6	24.4	30.7
Number of days above State standard (>50 $\mu g/m^3$)	0	0	0
Number of days above Federal standard (>150 $\mu g/m^3$)	0	0	0

Source: California Air Resources Board, www.arb.ca.gov, 2006.

According to the Santa Barbara County APCD (October 2006), a Project would have a significant air quality effect on the environment if operation of the Project would:

a. *Emit (from all sources, both stationary and mobile) 240 lbs/day or more of ROC or NO_X or 80 lbs/day or more of PM_{10};*
b. *Emit 25 pounds per day or more of NO_X or ROC from motor vehicle trips only;*
c. *Cause or contribute to a violation of any California or National Ambient Air Quality Standard (except ozone);*
d. *Exceed the APCD health risk public notification thresholds adopted by the APCD Board (excess cancer risk greater than $1x10^{-5}$ or hazard index greater than 1);*
e. *Be inconsistent with the adopted federal and state air quality plans for Santa Barbara County.*

Quantitative thresholds of significance are not currently in place for short-term or construction emissions; however, the SBCAPCD uses 25 tons per year for ROG or NOx as a guideline for determining the significance of construction impacts. Further, if the combined emissions from all construction equipment used to build a stationary source that has the potential to exceed 25 tons of any pollutant, except carbon monoxide, in a 12-month period, the owner of the

stationary source is required to provide offsets under Rule 804. Please note that this Project is not a stationary source and this latter threshold is not applicable.

WOULD THE PROJECT*:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or regulation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or Projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (e.g., children, the elderly, individuals with compromised respiratory or immune systems)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

* Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make these determinations.

DISCUSSION

a-c) Project grading would entail approximately 1000 cubic yards of cut and 1000 cubic yards of fill. This grading could cause localized nuisance dust and minor increases in particulate matter (PM10). Although quantitative thresholds of significance are not currently in place for short-term emissions, the Project does have the potential to contribute to construction-related air quality impacts. Due to the County's non-attainment status for PM10, the APCD requires that standard dust control measures be implemented for any discretionary Project involving earth-moving activities.

The primary source of construction-related emissions resulting from the Project would be from heavy equipment use. The duration of heavy equipment use would be limited, however, and emissions resulting from such use during Project construction are expected to be minimal. Construction related emissions of NOX and ROC result in a small percentage of the total emissions of these pollutants each year. Therefore, short-term emissions of NOX and ROC would be less than significant. With incorporation of the standard dust control measures, the Project would be consistent with the air quality plan for the area. Given the limited amount of pollutants expected to be generated by the Project, which are within the APCD thresholds,

the Project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an air quality violation, nor would it exceed the APCD health risk thresholds. ***No Impact.***

d) Types of land uses typically associated with sensitive receptors include schools, parks and open space, playgrounds, childcare centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals and clinics. The Project is not located near any known point source of air emissions. Emissions generated during construction of the Project would not exceed the thresholds of significance established by the Air Pollution Control District, or the City's Environmental Thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to a substantial pollutant concentration impact, and impacts would be less than significant. ***No Impact.***

e) There would be no barbeque grills (a source of potential objectionable odors) installed at the Project site. ***No Impact.***

Cumulative Impacts: Cumulative impacts have been addressed in the EIR prepared for the City's General Plan and Coastal Plan (April 2003), herein incorporated by reference. Cumulative development throughout the Carpinteria Valley would incrementally increase air pollutant emissions, which could cumulatively degrade regional air quality. However, all new development within Carpinteria would be consistent with the City's General Plan; therefore, all such development would be within the Projections contained i7n the adopted CAP. Therefore, cumulative development in Carpinteria should not hinder progress toward attainment of the County's air quality objectives and cumulative impacts are considered less than significant.

Some long term beneficial impacts include improved air quality. The installation of up to 20 new trees would have a beneficial air quality impact. These trees would help produce shade, habitat and help to improve air quality. Trees sequester many pollutants from the atmosphere, including nitrogen dioxide (NO2), sulfur dioxide (SO2), ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter of ten microns or less (PM10).

The Project will provide long-term environmental benefits to air quality as once complete it will encourage Carpinteria residents and visitors to walk or bicycle when commuting between the Palm Avenue residential areas or Carpinteria State Beach and the community's business district. Currently, the lack of an adequate pedestrian route encourages automobile use for even short trips. Short motor vehicle trips are known to produce significant quantities of highly undesirable air pollution. Elimination of these vehicle trips will result in improved air quality.

MITIGATION MEASURES – AIR QUALITY

AQ-1 If the construction site is graded and left undeveloped for over three weeks, the applicant shall employ the following methods immediately to inhibit dust generation:

- seeding and watering to revegetate graded areas; and/or
- use of a water truck to moisten exposed dirt areas during grading activity.
- any other methods deemed appropriate by Community Development.

Plan Requirements: These requirements shall be noted on all plans.

Timing: Plans are required prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit.

Monitoring: Grading Inspector shall perform periodic site inspections.

AQ-2 Dust generated by the development activities shall be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on the site by following the dust control measures listed below. During clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation or transportation of cut or fill materials, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to prevent dust from leaving the site and to create a crust after each day's activities cease.

- During construction, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. At a minimum, this shall include wetting down such areas in the late morning and after work is completed for the day, and whenever wind exceeds 15 miles per hour.
- Soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation.

Plan Requirements: All requirements shall be shown on grading and building plans.

Timing: Condition shall be adhered to throughout all grading and construction activities.

Monitoring: The City of Carpinteria Community Development Department (CDD) shall ensure measures are on plans. CDD Grading and Building Inspectors shall spot check; Grading and Building Inspectors shall ensure compliance on-site. APCD inspectors shall respond to nuisance complaints.

AQ-3 The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering as necessary to prevent transport of dust off-site. Their duties shall include holiday and weekend periods when work may not be in progress.

Plan Requirements: The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the APCD.

Timing: The dust monitor shall be designated prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit.

Residual Impact:

With incorporation of these recommended mitigation measures, residual impacts to air quality resources would remain less than significant.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The existing site is ruderal grassland with a drainage area. Several blue gum eucalyptus trees and several Monterey pines are also present. In some places, kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) has grown into a thicket several feet deep. The site has no public access amenities. In the area just to the north of the Anacapa Campground in Carpinteria State Beach, some native plants exist including willows (See Table A under Aesthetics for botanical inventory). About 5,000 square feet of the Project site serves as a drainage swale and is seasonally submerged, primarily due to urban runoff waters emanating from the commercial, light industrial and residential areas to the north. Some additional runoff enters the drainage from the Anacapa Campground. A February 2005 topographical and site feature survey found water to be at an elevation of 8.8' Mean Sea Level (MSL) or about 6" to 9" deep. Kikuyu grass stands taller than standing water during the wet season. Most notably, the industrial area includes an automotive towing service and storage facility. In July of 2006, a field trip to the site revealed dry soil conditions (no water present). Three holes were dug to a depth of 20" with a biologist present to examine soil types. Concrete and asphalt concrete pieces were found within and below 20" in all three holes, indicating that this soil horizon is contaminated with construction rubble and is likely imported to the site. While some native plants do exist at the site such as yerba mansa (*Anemoposis californica*), sand bar willow (*Salix exiqua*) and Olney's bulrush (*Scripus americanus*), the infestation of kikuyu grass is dominate. The presence of Yellow water weed (*Ludwigia peploides*) is considered a threat to fresh water streams in California and will be eradicated from the Project site. The aforementioned native plants are common and easy to establish in their environment.

4.1 Study Methods

In order to comply with the provisions of various state and federal environmental statutes and executive orders, the potential impacts to natural resources of the project area were investigated and documented. Initial field surveys were conducted 5/22/2006 and 7/26/2006 by City of Carpinteria biologists to assess existing natural resources and potential impacts. In addition, a wetland delineation was conducted on January 3, 2008.
The project site was field reviewed to

- Identify habitat types;
- Identify potential wetlands;
- Identify factors indicating the potential for rare species;
- Identify rare species present;
- Identify potentially sensitive water quality receptors;
- Identify potential problems for the study.

4.2 Wetland Delineation

(See Wetland Delineation Report, Appendix B)

4.2.1 Jurisdictional Waters of the United States Including Wetlands

Determinations of jurisdictional limits are based on the January 9, 2001 U.S. Supreme Court decision in Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) vs. United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), [121 S.CT. 675, 2001], which affected Corps jurisdictions over isolated waters. Guidance on waters that are non-navigable, isolated, and intrastate was published on January 19, 2001, by the Counsel for the Environmental Protection Agency and the ACOE.

The Wetlands and other waters of the United States were delineated using guidelines set forth by the ACOE. The 1987 ACOE Manual includes two methods for determining wetland boundaries: the routine method and the comprehensive method. The routine delineation method involves a field visit where existing conditions are observed and indicator of wetland vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology are noted and mapped on an aerial photograph. The comprehensive delineation method involves the analysis of vegetation, soils, and hydrology along a number of transects randomly distributed along a main transect that parallels the project. For this project, the routine method of delineation was employed by noting the presence or absence of the three ACOE wetland parameters at observation points established at the project site. Observation points were established within both areas previously mapped as wetland habitat as well as those mapped as non-wetland in order to confirm this earlier determination.

In January 2008, Rincon Consultants prepared a Wetland Delineation Report (Project No. 07-92540) for the proposed project. The purpose of this delineation was to determine the location and extent of areas within the Project Site that meet the United States Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) criteria as waters of the United States, including wetlands, pursuant to section 404 of the Clean Water Act (1972). The study was also conducted to confirm the extent of areas that meet the State Water Quality Control Board's (SWQCB) criteria as waters of the state, pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act, the California Department of Fish and Games' (CDFG) jurisdiction, pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the Fish and Game Code, and the California Coastal Commission's (CCC) wetland definition. (See Wetland Delineation, Appendix B).

A total of eight data observation points, including soil test pits, were surveyed during the onsite delineation study to identify boundaries of Corps and other jurisdictional areas onsite. The

study results indicate that approximately 60 linear feet of Corps jurisdictional Non-wetland waters of the U.S. exists within the project boundary. The extent of the Corps jurisdictional waters of the U.S. was generally established by the limits of an apparent drainage conduit representing the OHWM in the northwest corner of the general survey area within the project site. Approximately 0.20 acre of the site was determined to be potential Corps jurisdictional wetlands as this area met all three wetland criteria.

CDFG jurisdiction was delineated within the survey area based on the extent of riparian habitat within the ponded area onsite. Approximately 0.24 acre of CDFG was delineated within the project site. The impacts to these resources associated with the construction of the proposed project and wetland restoration efforts are temporary.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has jurisdiction over waters of the State including all surface water or groundwater. The delineation study found that approximately 0.14 acre of waters of the State exist onsite. All of the 0.14 acre of jurisdictional waters of the State would be impacted by the proposed trail construction, but wetland conditions may be improved onsite as a result of the planned restoration effort that will incorporate and enhance existing wetland features.

Impacts to the 0.20 acre areas generally identified as jurisdictional waters of the U.S. will require Certification, pursuant to Section 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act.
A total of 0.24 acre of CCC jurisdiction was delineated within the project Site. The impacts to these resources associated with the construction of the proposed Project are temporary. The wetland area onsite may benefit from said activity, which could increase wetland functions onsite.

4.3 Botanical Resources

The California Natural Diversity Data Base Version 3.1.0 (CDFG 2003) and California Native Plant Society Version 07-08b (CNPS 2008) databases were queried to compile a list of possible special status plant species present in the project area. The Carpinteria USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle was used to query both databases. Emphasis was placed on the special status species that may occur. This research involved database searches for rare plant and habitat occurrences, reviewing published and unpublished material, and contacting knowledgeable individuals. A total of nine plant species and one rare natural community were identified as potentially occurring in the project vicinity (Table 2).

Field surveys followed the floristic survey protocol recommended by CDFG (CDFG 2000) to locate and identify plant species located within the project study area. Field survey schedules to identify special status plants were determined based on the known blooming periods of these species. Field surveys were accomplished by walking parallel transects within the project study area.
Some of the plants which were considered, though not formally listed as rare or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act, meet the definitions of Section 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection) of the California Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for State listing.

4.3.1 Sensitive Botanical Resources

City biologists compared specific habitat requirements, life history notes, elevation, species distribution, and species lists to determine if any special status plant species was present in the project area. **There are no known locations in the project vicinity for any special status plant species (CNDDB) and no special status plant species were identified during any survey**.

4.3.2 Sensitive Wildlife Resources

The California Natural Diversity Data Base Version 3.0.1 (CDFG 2005) database was queried to compile a list of possible special status wildlife and fish species present in the project area. The Carpinteria USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle was used to query this database. A total of seven wildlife, two fish, and three invertebrate species were identified as potentially occurring in the project vicinity (Table 3).

City biologists compared specific habitat requirements, life history notes, elevation, species distribution, and species lists to determine if any special status wildlife species was present in the project area. An expanded discussion is provided for those sensitive or protected species where habitat may exist within the project limits, and for any other sensitive species that were detected during site visits.

The following accounts for each species include generalized habitat associations, food habits, cover, and reproduction requirements, seasonal movements, and any known locations in the project area. **While there are known locations in the project vicinity (within a one-mile radius) for a few special status wildlife species (CNDDB), the project site has very poor quality habitat and no special status wildlife species were observed or identified during any survey**.

The existing site is ruderal grassland with a drainage area. Several blue gum eucalyptus trees and several Monterey pines are also present. In some places, kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) has grown into a thicket several feet deep. The site has no public access amenities. In the area just to the north of the Anacapa Campground in Carpinteria State Beach, some native plants exist including willows (See Table A under Aesthetics for botanical inventory). About 5,000 square feet of the Project site serves as a drainage swale and is seasonally submerged, primarily due to urban runoff waters emanating from the commercial, light industrial and residential areas to the north. Some additional runoff enters the drainage from the Anacapa Campground. A February 2005 topographical and site feature survey found water to be at an elevation of 8.8’ Mean Sea Level (MSL) or about 6” to 9” deep. Kikuyu grass stands taller than standing water during the wet season. Most notably, the industrial area includes an automotive towing service and storage facility. In July of 2006, a field trip to the site revealed dry soil conditions (no water present). Three holes were dug to a depth of 20” with a biologist present to examine soil types. Concrete and asphalt concrete pieces were found within and below 20” in all three holes, indicating that this soil horizon is contaminated with construction rubble and is likely imported to the site. While some native plants do exist at

the site such as yerba mansa (*Anemoposis californica*), sand bar willow (*Salix exiqua*) and Olney's bulrush (*Scripus americanus*), the infestation of kikuyu grass is dominate. The presence of Yellow water weed (*Ludwigia peploides*) is considered a threat to fresh water streams in California and will be eradicated from the Project site. The aforementioned native plants are common and easy to establish in their environment.

Table 2. List of special status plant species and vegetation communities and their status identified in the Carpinteria USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles from the CDFG CNDDB Rarefind Database and the CNPS.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Status	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus	Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE	SE	1B.1	Coastal salt marsh.	Within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. 1-35m.	Low, not identified during any survey or site visit
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush			1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places. 10-440m.	Low, not identified during any survey or site visit
Calochortus weedii var. vestus	late-flowered mariposa-lily			1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Dry, open coastal woodland, chaparral; on serpentine. 270-1910m.	Low, not identified during any survey or site visit
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina	long-spined spineflower			1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows, valley and foothill grassland.	Gabbroic clay. 30-1450m.	Low, not identified during any survey or site visit
Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE	SE	1B.2	Coastal salt marsh, coastal dunes.	Limited to the higher zones of the salt marsh habitat. 0-30m.	Low, not identified during any survey or site visit
Delphinium umbraculorum	Umbrella larkspur			1B.3	Cismontane woodland.	Mesic sites. 400-1600m.	Low, not identified during any survey or site visit
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields			1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1400m.	Low, not identified during any survey or site visit
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak			1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub. More common scrub oak now = q. Berberidifolia.	Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. 15-400m.	Low, not identified during any survey or site visit
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern			2.2	Meadows and seeps.	Along streams, seepage areas. 50-550m.	Low, not identified during any survey or site visit
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh						No southern coastal salt marsh habitat identified at project site

Code	Definition
FE	Listed as endangered under the fderal Endangered Species Act.
SE	Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
1B.1	CNPS List 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere: Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)
1B.2	CNPS List 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere: Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat).
1B.3	CNPS List 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere: Fairly threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threat).
2.2	CNPS List 2: rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere: Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat).

Table 3. List of special status wildlife species and their status identified in the Carpinteria USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles from the CDFG CNDDB Rarefind Database.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFG Status	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Bufo californicus	arroyo toad	FE		SC	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc.	Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	Low: low quality breeding habitat at project site conditions.
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	FT		SC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes.	Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Low: No habitat at project site.
Coelus hiticollis gravida),	sandy beach tiger beetle				Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico.	Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	Low: No habitat at project site.
Coelus globosus	globose dune beetle				Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat, from Bodega Head in Sonoma County south to Ensenada, Mexico.	Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	Low: No habitat at project site.
Danaus plexippus	monarch butterfly				Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Low: previously not seen roosting in vicinity of project site.
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	FE		SC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County. To the mouth of the Smith River.	Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water & high oxygen levels.	None: No habitat within vicinity of project site.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	southern steelhead - southern California ESU	FE		SC	Fed listing refers to pops from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County.)	Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water & more variable conditions.	None: No habitat within vicinity of project site.
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow		SE		Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County.	Nests in *Salicornia* on and about margins of tidal flats.	Low: but may visit site due to to marsh 1,500 feet to west.
Rallus longirostris levipes	light-footed clapper rail	FE	SE		Found in salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs, where cordgrass and pickleweed are the dominant vegetation.	Requires dense growth of either pickleweed or cordgrass for nesting or escape cover; feeds on mollusks and crustaceans.	Low: but may visit site due to to marsh 1,500 feet to west.
Rana aurora draytonii	California red-legged frog	FT		SC	Lowlands & foothills in or near permanent sources of water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Low: low quality habitat in vicinity of project site.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped garter snake			SC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Low: no permanent water on site.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	FE	SE		Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Low: no breeding habitat in the vicinity of project site.

Code	Definition
FE	Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.
FT	Listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
SE	Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
SC	CDFG Species of Special Concern.

1. Arroyo southwestern Toad. This species is not known from the southern slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains, and no suitable breeding habitat (gravel bars) occurs in the vicinity of the proposed project. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the project site.

2. Western Snowy Plover. This Federally-threatened species inhabits sandy beaches, especially in areas with low foredunes that are not inundated at high tide; Western snowy plovers are an occasional winter visitor to areas in the vicinity of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh and have been observed on the beaches in Carpinteria. In addition, Carpinteria State Beach, which is located approximately 300 feet south of the project site, has been designated as Critical Habitat by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1999) for wintering snowy plovers. The project site is not considered habitat for these birds and therefore this species is considered absent from the project site.

3. Sandy Beach Tiger Beetle, a Federal Species of Special Concern, has been identified in higher beach areas near Carpinteria. The sandy beach tiger beetle is found in undisturbed dune areas and is unlikely to be found in the project site.

4. Globose Dune beetle Uses fore dunes, sand hummocks, and sometimes back dunes along immediate coast as its habitat. Larvae and pupae spend most of the time in the sand. The larvae can also be found under vegetation or accumulated debris. Adults spend the hotter summer months aggregating under vegetation or debris. Adults come the surface at night and on cool, foggy days. This beetle is no likely to occur in the project site.

5. Monarch Butterfly. This species winters in dense concentrations called roosts. Autumnal roosts are those abandoned early (November or December) by individuals seeking more favorable conditions. Permanent roosts begin forming in October and persist into February. Monarch butterfly prefers to roost in blue gum woodland, which is present in numerous locations throughout coastal Santa Barbara county. A County-wide survey conducted between 1998 and 1999 (Meade, 1999) reported many roosts located throughout Santa Barbara County, two of which are located near the subject project sites. These roosts are listed in Table below. The Monarch may visit the site, but no roosting will be affected due to the proposed project.

Table: Monarch Butterfly Roosts near the project Sites

Roost Name (Meade, 1999)	Description	Location
Dump Road	Located in eucalyptus grove, this colony has been observed in large clusters of butterflies in winter of 2005	Dump Road, Carpinteria
Salzgeber Meadow	**Known to use eucalyptus trees to roost, however trees in project site have not been seen with monarchs. Monarchs may visit the site but no roosting would be affected by project.**	**West of the Concha Loma Neighborhood on the east bank of the Carpinteria Creek.**

6. Tidewater Goby. This species was found in lower Carpinteria Creek in 1995. However, tidewater gobies have not been collected in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh for approximately 7O years, apparently because brackish-water habitats are no longer sustained in the estuary. There is no potential for these fish to be present in the project site.

7. Southern Steelhead. Steelhead is an anadromous form of rainbow trout, meaning it reproduces in freshwater, but spends much of its life cycle in the ocean, where greater feeding opportunities provide a greater growth rate and size. Steelhead has been divided into 15 evolutionary significant units (ESU) based on similarity in life history, location and genetic markers. Southern Steelhead is likely to have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions in comparison to populations in other ESUs. The southern California ESU includes 16 populations from the Santa Ynez River in the north to San Mateo Creek in the south.

Toro Canyon, Garrapato, Santa Monica, Franklin and Rincon Creeks are located within the Santa Barbara Coastal Hydrologic Unit (Hydrologic Unit number 18060013), which is located within the southern California ESU. Historic records indicate that steelhead have been observed in Toro Canyon, Santa Monica and Franklin Creeks (including the mouth of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh), and Rincon Creek. Current records indicate steelhead still occurs within the Rincon Creek lagoon (NMFS, 2OO2) - However, Rincon Creek currently is channelized into a concrete culvert underneath U.S. Highway 101, which represents an impassable barrier for fish according to Stoecker (2OO2), There is no potential for these fish to be present in the project site.

8. Belding's Savanna Sparrow. This endangered species is an obligate salt marsh resident, and occurs within the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. Therefore, this bird may visit the project site.

9. Light-footed clapper Rail. This endangered species is an obligate salt marsh resident, and occurs within the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. Therefore, this bird may visit the project site.

10. California Red-legged Frog. California red-legged frog is a federally listed threatened species and a California species of special concern. It has been reported in upper Santa Monica creek, two miles north of Carpinteria Salt Marsh (Padre, 2002). This species was not found in Romero Creek following completion of protocol surveys (Padre, 2001). Due to lack suitable habitat, California red-legged frogs are not expected to occur within proximity to the project site.

11. Two-striped Garter snake. Two-striped garter snake is a California species of special concern. It is an aquatic snake found in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth. This species has been found in many streams along the Santa Barbara County coast, including San Ysidro and Montecito Creeks (Tierney and Storrer 1990). This species has been found in upper Carpinteria Creek and may utilize the stream corridor near the project site. This snake may visit the project site.

12. Least Bell's Vireo. In the project region, this endangered species is limited to the larger riparian corridors of the Santa Ynez River watershed and the Santa Clara River. Least Bell's vireo has not been reported from the coastal slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains and is not expected to occur in the project area.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a-c) The Project will excavate about 500 cubic yards of soil to create a detention area for the urban runoff entering the site. The Project design will feature native plants known to possess bioremediation benefits in order to decontaminate storm water runoff before it continues downstream to the Carpinteria Salt Marsh Nature Park. The bioswale will be replanted with appropriate native plantings to best establish a low-maintenance environmentally beneficial feature (see Trail Plan, Appendix A). The Project will have minimal or no use of fertilizers and minimal or no use of pesticides that may cause adverse runoff from the Project site to the creek. The Project has the potential to improve urban water runoff by reducing hydrocarbons, pesticides and fertilizers should they be present before they enter the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. However, the results from water samples collected after a storm event in December 2007 show minimal quantities of contaminants in the runoff (See Water Sample Analysis, Appendix B). Consistent with the City's General Plan OSC Implementation Policies, the Project would incorporate an interpretive panel to highlight the benefits of a bioswale and the importance of preventing water quality degradation in an effort to educate Project visitors. The Project is not within a riparian area. The City will propose a management plan describing how the City

intends to manage and maintain the bioswale. This monitoring/ maintenance plan will include the following basic elements:
1. A weekly visual inspection.
2. Litter and debris removal as needed from Project site.
3. Invasive weed removal / maintenance will be performed as needed.
4. Installed vegetation will be evaluated and replaced or pruned as needed to promote plant health and discourage illicit entry into the swale area.
5. Consultation with the local vector control district to ensure appropriate mosquito abatement measures are in place as needed will be performed.
6. Maintain dog waste bag dispensers and bioswale interpretive signage.
7. A base line water sample for nutrients and other constituents will be taken and analyzed in Project's first winter.
8. First flush water samples will be taken and analyzed for nutrients and other constituents annually for five years thereafter.
9. Coordination of data with State Parks and the UC reserve system will be performed at least annually.
Less than Significant Impact.

d) The Project site is not known to have any use by migratory species. No fish are present nor does the Project site have the potential to provide habitat suitable for fish. The Project site does not provide nursery habitat for wildlife species. ***No Impact.***

e-f) Objective OSC-1 of the City's General Plan seeks to protect, preserve and enhance local natural resources and habitats. The Project site is now highly degraded with concrete and asphalt rubble incorporated into the upper soil horizons and highly invasive plant species that are not conducive to native plant establishment. The proposed Project is consistent with Objective OSC-1 as it will establish a bioremediation feature that includes the elimination of non-native invasive plant species, installation of native bioswale appropriate plants, and the resultant improvement of runoff before entering the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The Project also is consistent with Policy OSC-1a. Protect Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area(s) (ESHA) from development and maintain them as natural open space or passive recreational areas. ***Less than Significant Impact***.

Cumulative Impacts: Cumulative impacts have been addressed in the EIR prepared for the City's General Plan and Coastal Plan (April 2003), herein incorporated by reference. Cumulative development throughout the Carpinteria Valley would incrementally contribute to biological resource impacts. However, the Project's contribution to cumulative biological resource impacts would not be considerable and would in fact be beneficial with the improved habitat within the Project site for native flora and fauna.

MITIGATION MEASURES – BIOLOGY

Bio-1 The applicants will propose a management plan describing how the City intends to manage and maintain the bioswale. This monitoring/maintenance plan will include the following basic elements:

1. A weekly visual inspection.
2. Litter and debris removal as needed from Project site.
3. Invasive weed removal / maintenance will be performed as needed.
4. Installed vegetation will be evaluated and replaced or pruned as needed to promote plant health and discourage illicit entry into the swale area.
5. Consultation with the local vector control district to ensure appropriate mosquito abatement measures are in place as needed will be performed.
6. Maintain dog waste bag dispensers and bioswale interpretive signage.
7. A base line water sample for nutrients and other constituents will be taken and analyzed in Project's first winter.
8. First flush water samples will be taken and analyzed for nutrients and other constituents annually for five years thereafter.
9. Coordination of data with State Parks and the UC reserve system will be performed at least annually.

Plan Requirements: The applicants shall provide this plan to CDD for review and approval prior to issuance of a building permit.

Timing: The applicants shall provide this plan to CDD for review and approval prior to issuance of a building permit.

Monitoring: The monitoring/maintenance plan will include an annual report to be submitted to the CDD and CDPR for their review.

Bio-2 During construction, washing of concrete trucks, paint, equipment or similar activities shall occur only in areas where polluted water and materials can be contained for subsequent removal from the site. Wash water shall not be discharged to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks or wetlands. Areas designated for washing functions shall be at least 100 feet from any storm drain, water body or sensitive biological resources. The location of the washout area shall be clearly noted at the construction site with signs.

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall designate a washout area, acceptable to CDD and CDPR, and this area shall be shown on the construction and/or grading and building plans.

Timing: The wash off area shall be designated on all plans prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit. The washout area shall be in place and maintained throughout construction.

Monitoring: CDD shall check plans prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit and staff shall site inspect throughout the construction period to ensure proper use and maintenance of the washout area.

Bio-3 A 24" x 30" interpretive sign (to encourage the community to use BMP's when near any storm drain) shall be installed, describing the function of a bioswale and the importance of protecting runoff water quality. The sign would be similar in design and architecture to those installed in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh Nature Park, consistent with CDPR standards.

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall show the location of the interpretive sign on all plans.

Timing: Recognizing the production time required, the interpretive sign shall be installed within 24 months of the issuance of a building permit.

Monitoring: The Project owner shall notify CDD when the interpretive sign has been installed for verification of compliance with this condition.

Bio-4 A dog waste bag dispenser and trash receptacle shall be installed on the east and west ends of the trail with a regulatory sign that informs trail users of the legal requirement to properly dispose of pet waste.

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall show the location of the bag dispensers and trash receptacles on all plans.

Timing: The bag dispenser and trash receptacle shall be installed before the park is open for public use.

Monitoring: The Project owner shall notify CDD when the bag dispensers and trash receptacles has been installed for verification of compliance with this condition.

Bio-5 Best available erosion and sediment control measures shall be implemented during grading and construction. Best available erosion and sediment control measures may include, but are not limited to, use of sediment basins, gravel bags, silt fences, geo-bags or gravel and geotextile fabric berms, erosion control blankets, coir rolls, jute net and straw bales. Storm drain inlets shall be protected from sediment-laden waters by use of inlet protection devices such as gravel bag barriers, filter fabric fences, block and gravel filters, and excavated inlet sediment traps. Sediment control measures shall be maintained for the duration of the grading period and until graded areas have been stabilized by structures, long-term erosion control measures or landscaping. Construction entrances and exits shall be stabilized using gravel beds, rumble plates, or other measures to prevent sediment from being tracked onto adjacent roadways. Any sediment or other materials tracked off site shall be removed the same day as they are tracked using dry cleaning methods.

Plan Requirements: An erosion and sediment control plan shall be submitted to and approved by CDD and Public Works prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit. The plan shall be designed to address erosion and sediment control during all phases of development of the site.

Timing: The plan shall be implemented prior to the commencement of grading/construction.

Monitoring: CDD shall perform site inspections throughout construction.

Bio-6 The applicant shall implement a native plant restoration plan, consistent with CDPR standards. The plan shall include, but not be limited to the following components/measures:

- The name and quantity of each plant to be placed in the revegetation area
- A map of the revegetation area showing the location of plantings
- Description of how the site will be prepared
- Maintenance and monitoring plan for the area
- Goals for the revegetation element of the project, and adaptive management measures if those goals are not met. Goals should include:

    a. Native plant cover – should be upwards of 80 to 90 percent in the revegetated area after three years

    b. Species diversity – should mimic that of a representative and undisturbed reference site

    c. Exotic plant cover – should be 10 percent or less of annual invasive exotics and 0 percent perennial invasive exotics after 3 years.

- Landscaping shall be with native species from locally obtained plants and seed stock if feasible. When not feasible, plant or seed source will be reviewed and approved by a CDPR biologist to ensure protection of genetic integrity of surrounding natural areas.
- Non-native species shall be removed from the bioswale area as outlined above in the monitoring/maintenance plan, Bio-1.
- Any mulch to be used on site will be certified weed-free.
- No fertilizers are to be used in the drainage swale.

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall submit a native plant restoration plan, prepared by a CDD-approved landscape architect and reviewed by a CDPR Environmental Scientist to ensure that it is consistent with CDPR standards, to CDD for review and approval.

Timing: The native plant restoration plan shall be submitted to CDD for review and approval prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit.

Monitoring: CDD staff shall site inspect the restoration area. Maintenance shall be confirmed through site inspections.

Bio-7 The applicant shall prepare and submit a construction mitigation plan to Community Development for review and approval prior to issuance of a Building Permit. Such plans, which must be prepared by a City-approved professional biologist, arborist or landscape architect, will include the following required measures, where applicable, to minimize construction impacts:

- The limits of the construction area shall be clearly shown on the plans and fenced or flagged on the construction site. All construction activities shall stay within these limits;

- Prior to commencement of construction activities, protective fencing shall be erected around the outermost limits of the protected zones of native trees. Such fencing shall remain in place until all construction is complete. For the purposes of this Project, the protected zone of a native tree shall extend five feet from the tree dripline or 15 feet from the trunk of the tree, whichever is greater;
- No construction, grading, staging or materials storage shall be allowed within the fenced exclusion areas or within the protected zones of any on-site native trees;
- There shall be minimal use of heavy equipment in the swale portion of the project area, and no storage of equipment or other materials in this area during construction activities to avoid compaction of soils in the swale area;
- Important resources (e.g., native vegetation) located within the construction area that are to be preserved will be clearly marked on plans and on site to avoid the accidental removal of such resources;
- Construction activities shall be scheduled to avoid the breeding seasons of sensitive wildlife species (if any) located within 300 feet of the proposed improvements; to be determined by a qualified biologist within two weeks prior to construction activities.
- Construction Phase Requirements from the City's Water Quality Protection Regulations shall be implemented to minimize impacts related to runoff, erosion and water quality; Kikuyu grass must be eradicated prior to the installation of native plants. At least 30 days prior to physical removal of plant material, Aqua Master herbicide or other EPA approved herbicide for usage in wetland and aquatic habitats, shall be thoroughly applied following label concentrations to the green kikuyu grasses in order to eliminate it in the bioswale area of the Project site. All state and federal requirements to ensure public safety and environmental protection will be observed. The use of herbicides shall otherwise be minimized by using manual removal methods to eliminate undesired vegetation whenever possible. Consultation with the Agricultural Commissioner's Office Invasive weed specialist will occur to determine the appropriate method to remove non native grasses and other invasives which may be encountered during the initial project construction and throughout its maintenance.

Plan Requirements: The construction mitigation plan must be prepared by a City-approved professional biologist, arborist or landscape architect.

Timing: The construction mitigation plan shall be submitted to CCD for review and approval prior to issuance of a Building Permit.

Monitoring: CDD staff shall site inspect the construction area to ensure measures from construction mitigation plan are being implemented.

Bio-8 Bird Nesting Surveys. If vegetation clearing or other project construction is to be initiated during the bird breeding season (March 1 through September 15), final pre-construction/grading surveys shall be conducted by a qualified ornithologist (a person with a

biology degree and/or established skills in bird recognition). Surveys shall occur no earlier than 14 days and no later than three days prior to initial construction or grading activity, and shall include an area of 500 feet from the proposed construction. If listed species are discovered to be present, surveys shall begin no later than June 1. Surveys shall be conducted every 7 days for 8 consecutive weeks until at least July 1. If raptors are observed nesting within 500 feet of construction/grading areas, or if other bird species are observed nesting within 300 feet of construction/grading areas, the breeding habitat/nest site shall be buffered from construction activities by a fence and the buffer area shall not be disturbed until the nest becomes inactive, the young have fledged, the young are no longer being fed by the parents, the young have left the area and the young will no longer be impacted by the project. Nesting or roosting trees are considered significant vegetation and shall only be altered or removed if it is determined by a qualified arborist that alterations or removal are necessary for the protection of public safety or the maintenance of the health of the affected tree, and there are no other feasible means of limiting the public hazard posed by the tree (e.g., fencing around the tree, supportive cabling of weak limbs). Removal of nesting or roosting trees shall be mitigated. In no case shall nesting or roosting trees be removed or altered during the nesting or winter roosting season. Only those improvements that, in the opinion of a qualified biologist, do not adversely affect the future use of the nesting or roosting trees shall be approved;

Plan Requirements and Timing: City to contract with a qualified biologist prior to the initiation of construction. The survey is to be conducted only as necessary during the breeding season.

Monitoring: Survey report is to be provided to CDD, with a copy to CDPR, prior to the initiation of construction.

Bio-9 A qualified biological monitor approved by or working directly for the City and also approved by CDPR shall be provided during construction activities for Projects on parcels within ESHA overlay area to ensure that protective measures listed in the Construction Mitigation Plan are fully implemented. The biological monitor's duties shall include:

- Conduct orientations for the work crew upon Project commencement and subsequent orientations upon significant crew changes to educate work crews about the sensitivity of biological resources at the site and to inform them of protective measures that must be complied with;
- Observe construction activities and direct construction crews as needed to ensure that protective measures are implemented;

Plan Requirements: A qualified biological monitor should be approved by or working directly for the City and also approved by CDPR. Monitoring should occur on parcels within ESHA overlay to ensure that protective measures listed in the Construction Mitigation Plan are fully implemented.

Timing: Monitoring shall be provided during construction activities for Projects on parcels within ESHA overlay area.

Monitoring: Biological monitor shall provide monitoring reports to CDD and CDPR.

Bio-10 Applicants shall provide a Post-Construction Mitigation Plan completed by a City-approved professional biologist, to the Community Development Department and CDPR for review and approval prior to building permit issuance. Such plans shall contain the following required measures as applicable to minimize post-construction impacts:

- Permanent native landscaping shall be provided to developed areas;
- The planting of any landscape plants listed on the California Exotic Pest Plan Council's Lists of Exotic Pest Plants of Greatest Ecological Concern in California is prohibited in any ESHA area;
- Post-Construction Requirements from the City's Water Quality Protection Regulations will be implemented to minimize impacts to runoff, erosion, and water quality;

Plan Requirements: Post-Construction Mitigation Plan should be completed by a City-approved professional biologist and submitted to the Community Development Department and CDPR for review and approval prior to building permit issuance.

Timing: Post-Construction Mitigation Plan should be submitted to the CDD and CDPR for review and approval prior to building permit issuance.

Monitoring: Project area will be surveyed post construction to ensure that measures from Post-Construction Mitigation Plan are met.

Bio-11 In the wetland area to be cleaned up and established, soil excavation will include inspection for asphalt and concrete. These and other exogenous materials will be removed and recycled or appropriately disposed of in order to prevent hydrocarbon or lime leaching or other contamination into the Project site.

Timing: Soil will be inspected upon excavation and any exogenous material will be properly disposed of upon discovery.

Monitoring: A weekly visual inspection will occur within the bioswale area and litter and debris will be removed, as needed, from the project site. A base line water sample will be taken and analyzed in the Project's first winter and first flush water samples will be taken and analyzed annually for five years thereafter.

Residual Impact: With incorporation of these required and recommended mitigation measures, residual impacts to biological resources would be less than significant.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Several historically significant locations are present in the Carpinteria Planning Area. The Carpinteria area has been inhabited by Native American cultures for thousands of years. Archaeological investigations in this area have shown evidence of cultures that date back more than 8,000 years. The beginning of the complex culture that has come to be called Chumash was around 2,000 years ago with the emergence of a culture that has been termed “Canaliño”. Building on the Canaliño culture, the Chumash developed a varied subsistence strategy that included the use of acorns and other plant foods, marine resources, and terrestrial animals. Their material culture included pole-and-thatch structures, plank canoes (*tomols*), extensive steatite and shell industries, woodcarving, and basket-making technologies. The Chumash are considered to be one of the most complex native Californian groups. They had a highly developed maritime industry, extensive trade systems, and a complex political and social organization, marked by the use of a bead money system and craft specialization.The first European contact came in 1542 when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo anchored off the coast of Carpinteria and traded with the Chumash who lived in a large village named Mishopshnow. Two hundred and twenty-seven years later, on August 17, 1769, members of the Portolá Expedition came upon the village, which reportedly contained some 32 houses at the time. While the expedition’s chronicler, Fray Juan Crespí, named it “San Roque,” the Spanish soldiers, after observing the Indians building wooden canoes along the shore, called the village *La Carpinteria*--“the Carpenter's Shop”. In 1929 anthropologist David Banks Rogers identified, surveyed, and mapped at least three separate occupation sites at Mishopshnow. In 1933, paleontologists R. W. Chaney and H.L. Mason found extensive fossils of plants, birds, and animals in the area’s extensive asphaltum deposits. Many were exhibited in local museums. According to Rogers’ map, the village’s northwestern boundary ended at Carpinteria Creek. In 1955 the site was listed as California Landmark No. 535. In 1993 the City of Carpinteria designated the site as Historical Landmark No. 6. Also known as CA-SBA-07S, the site extends along the Pacific coastline from Carpinteria Creek eastward to approximately Dump Road. Its northern boundary extends some 400 feet along the Southern Pacific RR’s right-of-way. The railroad had maintained a siding along the project area’s northern boundary until fairly recent times. Although the site record has been updated several times, and while its general dimensions are understood, its actual boundaries are still vague. According to Rogers’ 1929 map, the majority of the village site appears to be southeast of Carpinteria Creek, and thus outside the project’s boundaries. However, the area west of the creek was outside of Rogers’ study area. Therefore, there is the potential that the village’s historic boundary may extend west of the creek. Therefore, there is the possibility that historic cultural resources relating to the Mishopshnow village site, its occupants, or the area’s other cultural uses may be present within the Project area.

Historically the area was used for ranching and agriculture, asphaltum mining, oil exploration, and recreation. Specifically, the project area was once owned by the railroad. The following table outlines the History of the area since European contact:

Timeline of History at Carpinteria State Beach

1542	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo anchors ships off of Carpinteria Coast and trades with people from the Chumash village of *Mishopshnow*.
1769	Gaspar de Portolá explores Santa Barbara Coast. Soldiers on expedition named the Carpinteria area La Carpinteria based on the construction of canoes by local inhabitants.
1834	El Rincon Rancho established.
1857	Charles Morrell attempts to mine tar seeps at Carpinteria.
1875	Crushed Rock and Asphaltum Company begins mining west of Carpinteria Creek.
1891	California Petroleum and Asphalt Company establishes Alcatraz Refinery and Las Conchas Asphalt Mine east of Carpinteria Creek.
1901	Columbian Oil and Asphalt Refining Company sinks well west of Carpinteria Creek.
1903	Alcatraz Refinery and Las Conchas Asphalt Mine abandoned.
1909	Andrew Sattler reopens Las Conchas Asphalt Mine. Guarantee Oil Company has lease on refinery and mine.
1912	Las Conchas Asphalt Mine closed. Asphalt pit fills with rain and seawater. Andrew Sattler becomes superintendent of Higgins Mine, located east of CSB.
1912–1921	Informal camping along beach; mine pit fills with water and becomes local duck hunting spot.
1922	Thomas Fish opens Carpinteria Beach Auto Camp.
1925	David Bank Rogers begins archaeological investigations of *Mishopshnow*.
1927–1929	Cerca del Mar clubhouse built and in operation.
1927	Pleistocene fossils found on Higgins Ranch (east of CSB).
1928	Ronald Olson conducts archaeological excavations in eastern portion of Carpinteria State Beach.
1930–1939	Exploratory oil wells dug by various individuals and companies.
1932	State of California acquires initial land (21.20 acres) for CSB.
1933	PWA crews make repairs to Cerca del Mar building.
1939	CCC develops campground and picnic facilities.
1941	State Park Commission officially opens campground at CSB.
1948	State of California acquires 16.88 additional acres of beach frontage.
1948	Division of State Architecture remodels Cerca del Mar, builds residences and comfort stations, and brings in 20,000 cubic yards of sand to use as fill for asphalt pit.
1955	California Landmark No.535 is established to commemorate the Spanish discovery of Carpinteria and the village of *Mishopshnow*.
1959	State of California acquires 42 acres between Linden Avenue and Carpinteria Creek and approximately 8 acres of beach frontage.
1972	Cerca del Mar building is demolished.
1993	City of Carpinteria Landmark No.6 is established to commemorate Tar Pits Park (area between Carpinteria Creek and Veneco, Inc. pier).

From Gilbert 2004

A Phase I archeological report was prepared by archaeologist L. Carbone in 2005 (See Appendix B). The report concludes that because the Project area is in close proximity to a known archaeological site (CA-SBA-7: the village of Mishopshnow) and because a deposit of possible shell midden was observed immediately adjacent to the project area, a qualified archaeological monitor should be present during ground disturbance activities.

An extended phase 1 cultural resources investigation was prepared by Dudek in March 2008. In this evaluation, 16 test pits were augured in accordance with CDPR standards. The report concludes that no potentially important archaeological resources are located within the proposed project area and that future ground disturbing construction activities within the proposed project area would not have the potential to significantly impact cultural resources. (See Appendix B)

The report recommends that in the unlikely event that potentially significant cultural materials are encountered during construction, grading should be temporarily redirected or suspended until a qualified archaeologist and local Chumash representative are allowed to evaluate the find.

In addition, the report recommends that a preconstruction workshop be held to educate project workers on proper procedures should an artifact be uncovered.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a-d) The excavation required to establish the bioswale will only be to a depth of 20 inches or less. Some excavations in the western most portion of the Project in the play area may be as deep as 36 inches to allow for the installation of posts. Archaeological testing across the Project site indicated disturbed soils containing no significant historic/prehistoric deposits. Disturbance to an archeological site is only a remote possibility. ***Less than Significant Impact.***

Cumulative Impacts: No cumulative impacts are anticipated.

MITIGATION MEASURES – CULTURAL RESOURCES

CulRes-1: The Project includes planting of native plants that are culturally significant to the Chumash including cattails *(Typha angustifolia)*, willows (*Baccharis salicifoli),* and basket rush (*Juncus textilis)*. An interpretive sign consistent with CDPR standards that lists at least three plants used in Chumash culture and featured in the Project will be installed near the bioswale area. This sign will help visitors understand the plants' relevance to the Native American culture that was once present at the Project site. Plants played an integral part in every American Indian tribe's existence and interpretation helps to preserve knowledge of the culture.

CulRes-2 Applicant will arrange for a pre-construction workshop conducted by a qualified archeologist that will include project supervisors and equipment operators. The workshop will review the types of archeological artifacts that may be found in the project site, provide examples of common archaeological artifacts to examine and discuss prohibited activities, including unauthorized collecting of artifacts.

CulRes-3 In the unlikely event that potentially significant cultural materials are encountered during construction, grading should be temporarily redirected and/or suspended until a qualified archaeologist and local Chumash representative are retained to evaluate the find and determine appropriate action consistent with CDPR standards.

CulRes-4 Applicant will comply with applicable provisions of Public Resources Code section 5097 et seq. during the installation and maintenance of the proposed Project.

With the above listed mitigations, the impacts are less than significant. No further mitigations are required.

Residual Impact: With incorporation of these recommended mitigation measures, impacts to cultural resources would remain less than significant.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project site has two known faults that run east to west through it. Both of these faults are known to be within the Rincon Creek Fault Zone. Neither of the faults is visible at the surface within the Project area, as the exact location can only be inferred. The fault zone has the following known attributes according to the Southern California Earthquake Data Center:

TYPE OF FAULT: Reverse
LENGTH: 32 km
NEARBY COMMUNITIES: Santa Barbara, Carpinteria
MOST RECENT SURFACE RUPTURE: Late Quaternary
SLIP RATE: roughly 0.3 mm/yr
INTERVAL BETWEEN MAJOR RUPTURES: Unknown

PROBABLE MAGNITUDES: M_W6.0 - 7.0
OTHER NOTES: The fault zone dips to the south and may have been responsible for any of several notable earthquakes in the Santa Barbara area since records have been kept.

Thresholds of Significance: The City of Carpinteria's *Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as Amended* (1994), states the following conditions or impacts shall be considered significant:

- The graded or cleared portion of the site includes more than 10,000 square feet of area having a slope greater than 15 percent.
- There is a significant risk that more than 2,500 square feet will be unprotected or inadequately protected from erosion during any portion of the rainy season.
- Grading or clearing will occur within 50 feet of any watercourse or 100-year floodplain.
- Grading will involve cut and fill volumes of 3,000 cubic yards or more, or cut or fill heights of 15 feet or greater.
- The Project will significantly increase water runoff, velocities, peak discharges, or water surface elevations on or off-site. Coordinate with the Department of Public Works for clarification.
- The Project will produce erosion impacts which constitute a structural hazard or significant visual impact, or will result in sediment or excessive drainage flows which cannot be contained or controlled on-site.
- The Project will result in impacts which violate or are in conflict with any of the Federal, State, or local policies, ordinances or regulations listed above.
- Any cut or fill slope over 15 feet in height is potentially significant for grading, visual, erosion, siltation and community character impacts.
- Any grading which includes the addition, removal or moving of earth is potentially significant.
- Any grading proposed within environmentally sensitive areas is potentially significant.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area, or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	(Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)				
	ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c)	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable, as a result of the Project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e)	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste disposal systems, where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a-b) The Carpinteria Valley is subject to geologic hazards related primarily to earthquakes and secondary hazards, such as landslides and liquefaction. Because the Project includes no habitable structures or other improvements that would likely be damaged by any seismic ground shaking, no geological issues or mitigations are incorporated into the proposed Project. ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.***

c-e) Park Project grading is estimated to be approximately 1000 cubic yards of cut and 1000 cubic yards of fill. Extensive soil erosion is not anticipated as the site is generally flat with a less than 4% overall slope. The Project does include the installation of about 5,000 square feet of rubberized or concrete impervious surfaces in the children's play area; however all other areas of the Project are permeable. Storm water runoff exiting the Project site will have a reduced runoff coefficient compared with existing conditions due to the enlarged bioswale area. The installation of 2,500 square feet of impervious rubberized fall area surface for the children's play area is approximately 3% of the Project site. Standard dust and erosion control mitigation measures applied to the Project would ensure that the Project does not have the potential to result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. No septic tanks or waste disposal systems are proposed as part of this Project. ***No Impact.***

f) No paleontological resources or unique geological features are known to exist within the Project area. ***No Impact.***

MITIGATION MEASURES – GEOLOGY

Geo-1 Grading and erosion and sediment control plans shall be designed to minimize erosion and shall include the following:

- Methods such as geotextile fabrics, erosion control blankets, retention basins, drainage diversion structures, siltation basins and spot grading shall be used to reduce erosion and siltation during grading and construction activities.
- All entrances/exits to the construction site shall be stabilized (e.g., using rumble plates, gravel beds or other best available technology) to reduce transport of sediment off site. Any sediment or other materials tracked off site shall be removed the same day they are tracked using dry cleaning methods.
- Storm drain inlets shall be protected from sediment-laden waters by the use of inlet protection devices such as gravel bag barriers, filter fabric fences, block and gravel filters and excavated inlet sediment traps.
- Graded areas shall be revegetated within three weeks of grading activities with deep rooted, native, drought-tolerant species to minimize slope failure and erosion potential. Geotextile binding fabrics shall be used if necessary to hold slope soils until vegetation is established.

Plan Requirements: The grading and erosion and sediment control plan shall be submitted for review and approved by CDD and CDPR prior to issuance of a Grading Permit. The plan shall be designed to address erosion and sediment control during all phases of development of the site. The applicant shall notify CDD and CDPR prior to commencement of grading.

Timing: Components of the grading plan shall be implemented prior to occupancy clearance. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be in place throughout grading and development of the site until all disturbed areas are permanently stabilized.

Monitoring: CDD shall inspect revegetation and ensure compliance with plan. Grading inspector shall monitor installation and maintenance of erosion control measure throughout all grading and construction activities.

Geo-2 The applicant shall limit excavation and grading to the dry season of the year (April 15 to November 1) unless an approved erosion and sediment control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect. All exposed graded surfaces shall be reseeded with ground cover vegetation to minimize erosion.

Plan Requirements: This requirement shall be noted on all grading and building plans.

Timing: Graded surfaces shall be reseeded within three weeks of grading completion, with the exception of surfaces graded for the placement of structures. These surfaces shall be reseeded if construction of structures does not commence within three weeks of grading completion.

Monitoring: CDD shall site inspect during grading and three weeks after grading to verify reseeding and to verify the construction has commenced in areas graded for placement of structures.

Geo-3 Drainage shall be consistent with approved drainage plans.

Plan Requirements: Prior to issuance of a Grading Permit, a drainage plan shall be submitted to CDD, Public Works, and CDPR for review and approval. The plan shall include the location(s) of all proposed pipelines, the entire length of all proposed pipelines, trees located within fifteen feet of the pipeline, pipe diameters, and locations where the pipe(s) would surface in the creek, and amount of water that would flow from each pipeline.

Timing: The components of the drainage plan shall be implemented prior to commencement of construction of structures.

Monitoring: CDD shall site inspect during grading.

Cumulative Impacts: None

Residual Impact: With incorporation of these mitigation measures, residual impacts to geology/soil resources would be less than significant.

VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

No known hazardous materials are present at the Project site. Prior to the acquisition of the Project site by the State of California, a Phase One and limited Phase Two environmental contamination study commissioned by the State, revealed no detectable amounts of the most common contaminants. (See UPRR Site Assessments, Appendix B)

A portion of the Project is to establish an area that will be seasonally submerged by storm water in order to better capture first flush runoff that emanates from the culvert under the railroad. This runoff is generated from the non-permeable areas in the Sixth Street area such as roadways, rooftops, sidewalks and driveways. The first rains of the season generate the runoff with the greatest level of contaminants. These contaminants are characterized as urban runoff containing automotive fluids, organic bacteriological sediments, pesticides and fertilizers. By enlarging the capacity of the Project site to collect these waters, a greater bioremediation effect can take place before the waters enter the Carpinteria Salt Marsh Nature Park. The existing estimated capacity of the Project site to impound runoff is 40,000 gallons. The proposed capacity is approximately 200,000 gallons.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites, compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5, and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires, including areas where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a-h) Soil will be disturbed during the construction of this Project.

In July 1999, a Hazardous Materials Preliminary Site Assessment and a limited Phase Two investigation was performed by Geomatrix Consultants (ref. Project No. 4221.20). Three borings were made to a depth of up to 20 feet. Soil and groundwater samples were taken and analyzed for contamination. The results of the Phase Two investigation are as follows:

- groundwater was encountered at a depth of 12 feet below ground surface.
- An underground storage tank was not found in the area of a Standard Oil facility

- All analytical results for soil and groundwater samples were below laboratory reporting limits for hazardous materials.

In December of 2007, storm water runoff was collected from culvert pipes entering the property. The runoff was the first that could have been collected in the season. The water was sampled and analyzed following standardized methods recommended by the laboratory. FGL Environmental performed the water analysis. The results are attached to this report. (See Appendix B)

In January of 2008, Penfield and Smith reviewed the laboratory analysis of the water samples collected and also reviewed the watershed area characteristics. (See Appendix B) This review yielded the following findings:

- The bioswale concept in the proposed project is based on acceptable design standards.
- Incoming water appears to be free of toxic pollutants.
- The bioswale will provide adequate treatment of the storm waters.

No Project specific impacts are anticipated. No introduction of any hazardous materials are anticipated as a result of this Project. No storage or use of hazardous materials are being considered or proposed as a part of this Project however, herbicides applied in compliance with product labeling may be used to control non-native vegetation.
Less than Significant Impact.

MITIGATION MEASURES – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Haz-1. During the continued operation of the public park, should any pesticide or herbicide be used within the boundaries of the Project site, a notice shall be placed in a conspicuous place on the Project site. This notice shall be placed at least 24 hours in advance and shall stay in place no less than 48 hours after the pesticide or herbicide application has been completed.

Cumulative Impacts: None

Residual Impact: With the incorporation of these recommended mitigation measures, there would be no residual impact.

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The current conditions of the Project site are in open space with few native and mostly ruderal non-native species of vegetation (See Memo, Rachel Tierney Consulting, Appendix B). These ruderal species include some large blue gum eucalyptus. The western most portion of the property is currently in an unmaintained condition and contains volunteer myroporum, eucalyptus, and caster bean plants. Some coastal sage and scrub plants are also present. The eastern most portion of the property is a mowed annual grass land. The center portion of the Project site features a drainage swale that currently receives wet weather flows from

upland urban areas. The land uses of these upland areas are light industrial, general commercial, and medium density residential. The upland area is considered built out. Wet weather flows from these areas have a relatively high runoff coefficient due to the large areas of nonpermeable surfaces there. It is estimated that the maximum possible upland watershed is about 11 acres and the maximum inflow is equal to about 270,000 gallons per inch of steady rainfall. The Project site has an area that detents wet weather flows with an approximate 40,000 gallon capacity. Just to the south of the Project site, a 360 lineal foot continuation of the drainage swale through the Linden Field has another 67,000 gallons of detention capacity. Wet weather flows in excess of the combined 107,000 gallons of detent capacity flow through the Project site and the Linden Field and enter a City of Carpinteria maintained concrete lined box culvert that runs approximately 1,300 feet to the west and enters the Carpinteria Salt Marsh Nature Park. The Project currently has no municipal water demand. Existing conditions include some flooding of the Linden field during times of high rainfall coinciding with high ocean tides. This flooding abates as the tides go down.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒

h)	Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i)	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j)	Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a-f) In December of 2007, storm water runoff was collected from culvert pipes entering the property. The runoff was the first that could have been collected in the season. The water was sampled and analyzed following standardized methods recommended by the laboratory. FGL Environmental performed the water analysis. (See Appendix B)

In January of 2008, Penfield and Smith reviewed the laboratory analysis of the water samples collected and also reviewed the watershed area characteristics. This review yielded the following findings:

- The bioswale concept in the proposed project is based on acceptable design standards.
- Incoming water appears to be free of toxic pollutants.
- The bioswale will provide adequate treatment of the storm waters.

The installation of the proposed Project will have no appreciable negative impact on water quality, water supplies, or storm water runoff. The proposed play area will have approximately 2,500 square feet of rubberized nonpermeable surface area and 2,500 square feet of concrete walkway. Otherwise, the Project would be free from impermeable surfaces such as asphalt parking or concrete surfaces that may substantially increase storm water runoff. When complete, the proposed Project would generate storm water runoff at a very similar rate to the existing condition. Except for the stabilized trail surface, no bare soil would remain as a part of the Project. Standard erosion control measures, as identified in the Geology Soils section of this document, would ensure that the Project does not have the potential to result in substantial soil erosion affecting water resources. The current conditions and the proposed design of the bioswale will not promote an overflow condition that might cause flooding of adjacent campgrounds. Once the capacity of the swale is reached, excess inflow simply passes through and exits the Project site. From there it can flow through a covered concrete lined drain into the Carpinteria Salt Marsh.

The character of the input is thought to be consistent with typical urban areas and due to the relatively small area of the watershed, and the known land uses, contain low levels of hydrocarbons, nutrients, bacteria and trash. First Flush Storm Water testing has confirmed that water quality entering the project has extremely low contamination. The existing drainage course has been in place for over fifty years and required minimal maintenance in modern times. Sediment loading and the need to dredge the existing channel have not been observed in the past and are not thought to be needed in the future of the Project unless upland conditions change. BMP's for urban development include tactics to prevent flow of sediments off site from new development projects lessening the likelihood that sediment loading will increase in the future. Urban runoff loading has been studied for nutrients in the Project area but no other wet weather flow characterization studies are known. The results of the nutrient loading study discovered relatively low levels of nitrate/nitrite loading. See the website:

http://fiesta.bren.ucsb.edu/~trobinson/dissertation/lib-copy-pdf/ for a complete review of this water study.

The watershed upland of the Project site has a mix of light industrial and residential uses. One of the largest generators of wet weather flows is the street system. As a BMP, the City provides street sweeping services weekly in this area helping to reduce contaminants. The next largest generator of wet weather flows consists of roof tops that are not thought to contribute to contamination levels significantly.

The current input conditions for the Project site related to wet weather flows are not proposed to be altered as a result of the Project. The character and volume of wet weather flows entering the site will be identical with or without the proposed Project. The purpose of the bioswale portion of the Project is to detain and filter surface run-off from the upland urban watershed. The bioswale consists of native plantings and features an overflow outlet. The sandy loam soils of the site facilitate some water infiltration while the proposed native vegetation encourages evapotranspiration, reduces contaminants, encourages biological activity, and provides an attractive landscape that supports native wildlife. In a January 2008 report, it was determined by a civil engineer who is an expert in urban runoff management, that the proposed design is based upon acceptable design standards for bioswales. (See Appendix B)

The primary maintenance objective is to maintain healthy native plantings and prevent siltation, compaction, or clogging. This is accomplished through regular landscape maintenance. The proposed elevated boardwalk design over the swale will discourage visitors from entering the site and possibly contributing to soil compaction. The proposed bioswale is expected to perform as a combination swale with some infiltration but with most flows passing through. As such, percolation rates will not be critical as excess flows will simply drain across the Linden Field and out to the Salt Marsh as they currently do. Some percolation is expected, however, because native soils in the area are known to be characterized as a sandy loam. The relatively flat topography at the Project site will allow for sufficient vegetation contact time to reduce nutrient loading in the inflows, if present. While the Project site topography is relatively flat, there is enough slope to cause water flow toward the outlet area. The proposed design has fairly flat side slopes increasing vegetation contact with water flows. The proposed Project will not significantly alter the direction or the velocity of flows.

The use of the Project by pets may lead to pet waste contamination of water runoff. Dog feces, if left behind, can contribute to high bacteria counts in runoff water.

The proposed Project is designed to provide beneficial water quality impacts through a bio- and phytoremediation feature that will filter contaminated first flush water runoff from the urban areas in the vicinity of the intersection of 6th Street and Maple Street. First flush runoff testing performed in December of 2007 indicated that water entering the project site is already extremely clean, thus reducing the unlikely potential of cumulative site contamination from urban runoff. Improved water quality will benefit downstream ESHA areas, such as the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The Project will meet applicable water quality standards, not affect groundwater supplies, or alter a drainage pattern other than to marginally decrease site runoff and help to attenuate peak first flush flows. The watershed area of the Project is estimated to generate about 270,000 gallons of flash runoff for every inch of rainfall. The above ground capacity of the proposed bioswale is estimated to be approximately 200,000 gallons. The

existing capacity of the swale in the Linden Field is 67,000 gallons. Combined, the first inch of rainfall will be detained and potentially remediated. Additional rainfall, during or soon after the first rain event, will pass through the project site. Anticipated percolation rates will increase the Project's detention capacity somewhat, especially for the first seasonal rainfall.

The Carpinteria Valley Water District has indicated that the Project site's groundwater is not hydrologically connected to the aquifer used by the District for municipal water production and that the water table present there would not be considered for future municipal use.
Less than Significant impact with Mitigation.

The Project will not place housing within a floodplain, redirect flows or expose people to significant loss of life or property. There are no negative impacts from the proposed Project in this category. The Project does not alter local topography in a way that would increase the likelihood of flooding to adjacent facilities including the Anacapa campground.

g-j) The Project proposes no housing units or structures other than minor park amenities. The Project site is not susceptible to inundation by flooding as a result of a failure of a levee or dam, seiche, tsunami or mudflow. ***No Impact.***

Cumulative Impacts: Cumulative impacts have been addressed in the EIR prepared for the City's General Plan and Coastal Plan (April 2003), herein incorporated by reference.

MITIGATION MEASURES – HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Hydro-1 The following mitigation measures will take place during construction:

- The applicant shall submit grading and drainage plans prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer or landscape architect. Said plans shall include but not be limited to utility and storm drain improvements. Prior to performing any grading, the developer shall obtain a Grading Permit from the City Engineer, in accordance with Chapter 8.36 of the Carpinteria Municipal Code, and pay the required grading permit deposits/fees. For all projects over 1 acre in size, a separate grading permit is required to be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board.

- An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be prepared and submitted to obtain the necessary Grading Permit from the City Engineer prior to any grading activity. Best Management Practices for construction including silt fencing, sand bagging, and erosion control measures for disturbed surfaces will be followed to comply with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) criteria. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared, if required.

- All soil disturbing activities, including grading and excavating, associated with construction activities, will be subject to restrictions and requirements set forth in resource agency permits. To ensure that the project would not result in adverse effects to water quality due to storm runoff, activities are subject to the requirements of the Clean Water Act and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Development shall be undertaken in accordance with conditions and requirements of the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board, if any. Project Grading and

Storm Drain Improvement Plans shall identify and incorporate Best Management Practices (BMP's) appropriate to the uses conducted on-site and during construction to effectively mitigate storm water pollution and avoid or minimize indirect impacts associated with the proposed project.

Plan Requirements: Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be followed to comply with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) criteria. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared, if required. All soil disturbing activities, including grading and excavating, associated with construction activities, will be subject to restrictions and requirements set forth in resource agency permits. Activities are subject to the requirements of the Clean Water Act and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Development shall be undertaken in accordance with conditions and requirements of the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board, if any. Project Grading and Storm Drain Improvement Plans shall identify and incorporate appropriate BMPs to effectively mitigate storm water pollution and avoid or minimize indirect impacts associated with the proposed project.

Timing: Prior to performing any grading, the developer shall obtain a Grading Permit from the City Engineer and pay the required grading permit deposits/fees. For all projects over 1 acre in size, a separate grading permit is required to be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be prepared and submitted to obtain the necessary Grading Permit from the City Engineer prior to any grading activity.

Monitoring: All soil disturbing activities will be subject to restrictions and requirements set forth in resource agency permits. Activities are subject to the requirements of the Clean Water Act and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). CDD shall inspect the Project site during grading and construction to ensure compliance with these restrictions and requirements.

Hydro-2 Operational BMP's should include a dog waste bag dispenser installed on the east and west end of the trail with a regulatory sign that informs trail users of the legal requirement to properly dispose of pet waste, twice-weekly litter removal from all public areas, and twice annual (before Memorial Day and after Labor Day) debris removal from within the bioswale area.

Residual Impact: With the incorporation of these required and recommended mitigation measures, there would be no residual impact.

IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Land Use Element in the City's General Plan/Coastal Plan establishes the type and intensity of land uses and guides growth and development within Carpinteria. The Land Use Element is the heart of the Land Use Plan of the City's Local Coastal Program (California Coastal Act of 1976, §30108.5); however, all other elements of the General Plan are also included as components of the Land Use Plan for the purposes of the Local Coastal Program. The Land Use Element presents a plan that reflects the community's desire to maintain and

enhance an enjoyable, balanced quality of life (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003).

The vision for the City includes qualities the community would like to retain and aspects that could benefit from change. The City and surrounding area enjoy a variety of attractive natural resources including safe, clean beaches, coastal bluffs, a salt marsh, several creeks, a narrow valley and a coastal mountain range. The City includes a small downtown area, a variety of other commercial developments, businesses and industries that provide a range of jobs and economic opportunities, and a housing base with a mix of single family, multi-family, and mobile homes (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003).

The Project site is currently undeveloped open space.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with the applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to, a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) The Project will provide a hiking and biking trail to connect Palm Avenue to Linden Avenue. This trail will encourage non-motor vehicle access from the State Beach Campgrounds and the residential areas near Palm Avenue to the beach and downtown areas of the community, helping to create a needed link between two community areas. No division of the community can result as a result of this Project. ***No Impact.***

b) The Project site has a Carpinteria General Plan designation of Open Space and Recreation and the zoning designation is Recreation. The proposed Project is an apt use for the City's vision for the property. ***No Impact.***

c) The portion of the Project area designated to be used for bioswale purposes has been defined by a site survey that includes topographical and botanical data. The Project will clean up existing site contamination by removing buried deposits of asphalt and concrete. Installation of appropriate vegetation will immediately follow to establish a bioswale to remediate urban runoff and create an attractive natural open space.

The proposed elevated pathway is routed to the north of the existing bioswale area to the maximum extent possible. The bioswale allows a limited amount of urban runoff to pond and soak into the earth where it may be absorbed by plants and soil borne microorganisms, thereby removing phosphorous, nitrogen, organic sediments and other pollutants before they reach downstream areas such as the Carpinteria Salt Marsh, the Carpinteria Reef and the Pacific Ocean. Removal of these contaminants is beneficial to ocean water quality.

The Carpinteria General Plan has several policies listed below that this Project will promote and conform to.

Objective OSC-1: Protect, preserve and enhance local natural resources and habitats.

Policies:

OSC-1a. Protect Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area(s) (ESHA) from development and maintain them as natural open space or passive recreational areas.

OSC-1b. Prohibit activities, including development, that could damage or destroy ESHA.

OSC-1c. Establish and support preservation and restoration programs for ESHA, including but not limited to Carpinteria Creek, Carpinteria Bluffs, Carpinteria Salt Marsh, seal rookery, Carpinteria reef, Pismo clam beds and the intertidal zones along the shoreline.

OSC-1d. Property including ESHA should be designated with a zoning category that allows for the protection of and access to the resource area, such as Open Space/Recreation or Public Facility zoning. Any development on property including ESHA should be designed and conducted to protect the resources. Only uses dependent upon the resources shall be allowed within ESHA and those resources shall be protected against any disruption.

OSC-1f. Protection and restoration of degraded wetlands, butterfly habitat, native plant communities, and sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered species habitat on City-owned land will occur to the maximum extent feasible.

Cumulative Impacts: Cumulative impacts have been addressed in the EIR prepared for the City's General Plan and Coastal Plan (April 2003), herein incorporated by reference. The proposed Project would not have any negative cumulative impacts involving land use matters.

The trail link between Palm and Linden Avenue will provide a meaningful route between two large parts of the community and will enhance residents' and visitors' propensity to walk or use bicycles to move around the community instead of taking a motor vehicle.

Residual Impact: There would be no residual impact.

X. MINERAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Oil is the only mineral resource known in the Carpinteria Area in significant quantities. At this time, oil mining and extraction activities are limited to offshore drilling and extraction platforms, onshore oil storage facilities, a crew boat base, product transportation terminal and an oil and natural gas processing plant. No other mineral resources are known to exist in the Project site

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that is or would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a-b) There are no identified mineral resources or mineral recovery sites within the Project vicinity. Because the Project site area is in a public park area, the Project would not result in the loss of available mineral resources or a mineral recovery site. ***No Impact.***

XI. NOISE.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Noise level (or volume) is generally measured in decibels (dB) using the A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA). The A-weighting scale is an adjustment of actual sound power levels to better correlate with the human hearing response, which is most sensitive to frequencies around 4,000 Hertz (about the highest note on a piano) and less sensitive to low frequencies (below 100 Hertz). In addition to the actual instantaneous measurement of sound levels, the duration of sound is important since sounds that occur over a long period of time are more likely to be an annoyance or cause direct physical damage or environmental stress.

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to noise levels than others, due to the amount of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure time and insulation from noise) and the types of activities typically involved. Residences, motels and hotels, schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, auditoriums, parks and outdoor recreation areas are generally considered more sensitive to noise than are commercial and industrial land uses. Sensitive receptors in the Project area include the campgrounds and parkland to the south of the Project site.

Noise Standards. The City of Carpinteria prohibits unnecessary, excessive, and annoying noises from all sources, be it noise associated with short-term construction activities or long-term use of land. The 2003 Carpinteria General Plan identifies 55 dBA CNEL as the maximum "normally acceptable" for residences and areas with ambient noise levels between 55 dBA and 70 dBA as "conditionally acceptable" for residential uses. In general, if the proposed use would cause exterior noise levels exceeding 65 dBA CNEL, a significant effect would be determined.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Generate or expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project (above levels without the Project)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project, in excess of noise levels existing without the Project?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a-c) The Project may include noise generation from children playing in the play area and from park maintenance activities. These noises are infrequent and periodic and would not trigger any thresholds of significance. Because only pathway lighting is proposed as a part of the Project, no significant noise generation is anticipated before sunrise or after dark when the playground is closed. ***No Impact.***

d) Construction noise would be short term in nature and construction hours and days would be limited to existing City standards. As a result, no long term impacts to noise would result. Short term impacts would be mitigated by standard conditions which dictate hours of construction activities. ***No Impact.***

MITIGATION MEASURES – NOISE

Noise-1 Construction activity for site preparation and for future development shall be limited to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. No construction shall occur on State holidays (e.g. Thanksgiving, Labor Day). Construction equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours. Non-noise generating construction activities are not subject to these restrictions.

Plan Requirements: One sign stating these restrictions shall be provided by the applicant and posted on site.

Timing: Sign shall be in place prior to the beginning of and throughout all grading and construction activities. Violations may result in suspension of permits.

Monitoring: Building Inspector shall spot check and respond to complaints.

Noise-2: All construction equipment with engines must have original manufacturer's approved muffling devices.

Plan Requirements: Plans shall indicate the requirement of OEM muffled equipment.

Timing: This condition applies when any engine driven equipment is in use at the Project site during construction.

Monitoring: Building Inspector shall spot check and respond to complaints.

Residual Impact: With incorporation of these recommended mitigation measures there would be no residual impacts.

Cumulative Impacts: None

XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Preparing for future growth was one of the planning concerns in the City's General Plan & Coastal Plan Update. The City used the Update process to identify possible residential development sites. The City reviewed 12 sites identified in the current Housing Element as potential new housing sites, some of which require expansion of the City's sphere of influence (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Local Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003). No housing is currently present on the Project site, nor is the site designated for residential uses.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a-b) The proposed Project is not anticipated to result in an increase in population for the City of Carpinteria. The proposed Project does not include the demolition of existing housing, construction of new housing, or displacement of people. The proposed Project would generate short-term employment opportunities during construction of the Project. However, it is unlikely to generate a significant increase in population and new development that could result in a significant impact to the environment. There would be no impact with respect to these issues. ***No Impact.***

Cumulative Impacts: None

Recommended/Required Mitigation Measures: None

Residual Impact: There would be no residual impact.

XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Fire: Under the Fire Protection Law of 1961, the Carpinteria Planning Area is serviced by the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. This District covers 40 square miles along the Pacific Ocean. The District is bordered on the east by the Santa Barbara - Ventura County line and to the west by Montecito. This District provides Carpinteria with an adequate amount of staff and facilities to serve the City in the event of a fire or emergency. There are currently two fire stations that serve the City: one within the City (on Walnut Avenue) and one in Summerland, west of the City. Current response times range from three minutes (intra-City) to five minutes (City periphery). All fire fighters (full-time and reserves) have EMT-1 training (City

of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003).

Police: Law enforcement services within the incorporated City of Carpinteria are provided by the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department. Within the State Park, police protection is jointly provided by the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department and State Park rangers (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003).

Schools: Schools within the Carpinteria Planning Area are administered by the Carpinteria Unified School District, which includes Aliso Elementary School, Canalino Elementary (which also includes Canalino Early Childhood Learning Center and Special Education), Carpinteria High School, Carpinteria Middle School, Main Elementary School and Summerland Elementary School (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003). However, it is noted that Main School will no longer serve as an elementary school after June 2007. Future use for the site has not yet been determined.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in significant environmental impacts from or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☐	☐	☒
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) The Project has no negative impacts on public services. It is expected a well traveled trail in the area would discourage illicit camping on the premises. Additionally the trail would permit more convenient patrol by State Beach and County Sheriff personnel. The Project would help reduce the fire danger from the current setting as irrigated native plantings would be less prone to fire danger than the dry grasses that are now present.

The proposed Project would require additional park maintenance and the associated cost to the City's Parks and Recreation Department. These costs would be borne by the City's Parks Maintenance District and the City's General Fund. Park design attributes such as the use of native plants would help to reduce cultural care costs. Initially, the landscape areas will require irrigation and weed management. Annual estimated maintenance costs are expected to be

about $12,000 per year. Because the Project does not result in population or housing growth and provides a recreation area for the neighborhood, no impacts to public service providers is expected.

a-i) The Project site is located within a low fire hazard area (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003). The proposed Project would not involve the construction of buildings or introduce substantial numbers of people into the area. At approximately 0.30 miles from the Project site, Fire Station #1 at 911 Walnut Avenue is the closest fire station to the Project site that has primary responsibility for responding to emergencies. The proposed Project would not require the construction of new fire facilities to accommodate the proposed Project. ***No Impact.***

a-ii) The proposed Project is not anticipated to require the construction of new police facilities. The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department, Carpinteria Station, is located at City Hall at 5775 Carpinteria Avenue, approximately 0.80 miles to the east of the Project site. The proposed Project would not result in the construction of new buildings that could present unique challenges for police protection services on-site or result in an increase in population that would warrant the construction of new facilities to provide adequate police protection services. Therefore, there would be no impact in this issue area. ***No Impact.***

a-iii) Construction of the trail and play area is not anticipated to generate an increase in population that would warrant the construction of new school facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact related to the development of new school facilities. The path would provide a link from the children's interpretive play area to the Carpinteria State Beach Campgrounds. Approximately 0.20 miles to the North of the East entrance of the trail is Carpinteria Middle School and Carpinteria Main School. The proposed trail could potentially serve as a link from residences downtown to these schools. ***No Impact.***

a-iv) The proposed Project is not anticipated to generate an increase in population that would warrant the construction of additional new parks. The proposed Project would not result in the increased use or degradation of surrounding parks. There would be no impact with respect to this issue. ***No Impact.***

a-v) The proposed Project is not anticipated to generate an increase in population that would increase the demand for any other public facilities. Thus there would be no impact. ***No Impact.***

Cumulative Impacts: None

Recommended/Required Mitigation Measures: None

Residual Impact: There would be no residual impact.

XIV. RECREATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

There are several types of recreation oriented open space in the Project vicinity, including areas that are located in and maintained by the City, private entities, and state or county agencies.

- Public parks: state, county and local
- Natural areas publicly owned or privately owned with public access easements
- Undeveloped vacant lots, privately owned
- Privately owned recreational facilities
- School playgrounds and ball fields
- Trails: equestrian, bicycle, jogging and walking, and
- Coastal access and beaches.

Carpinteria has approximately 97.96 acres of City parks within the City boundary. Carpinteria State Beach is also within the City boundary. The State Beach facilities are primarily used by out-of-town campers and local residents share the beachfront picnicking, restrooms and beach area (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003).

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-b) The Project includes an interpretive play area and a walking or biking trail. This Project would provide new recreation facilities in an area of the community that is underserved. The Project would help to alleviate use in other City parks. Therefore, no adverse impacts to recreation resources would occur; in fact, a beneficial impact would result from the provision of an additional recreation area in the community. ***No Impact.***

Cumulative Impacts: None

Recommended/Required Mitigation Measures: None

Residual Impact: There would be no residual impact.

XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The purpose of the Circulation Element of the City's General Plan is to designate an efficient system of streets and highways that will provide adequate linkages between land uses in the City. This Element complements the Land Use Element by contributing to the achievement of the economic, physical and social goals of the community.

Like most in California, residents of Carpinteria are dependent on the automobile for most travel. Driving is currently the only effective mode of travel for many trips, with the exception of sub-regional, home-to-work, and shopping trips, where properly developed transit systems or other alternate modes such as the bicycle can provide better efficiency. There are 32.2 roadway miles and 64.8 lane miles of surface streets, including secondary State Highways, within the City. In addition, there are 3.38 miles of State-maintained freeway, consisting of 14.6 lane miles.

The City has adopted policies to encourage use of alternative transportation modes including Transportation Demand Management (TDM) programs, ridesharing, public transit, and bicycling consistent with the Santa Barbara County Congestion Management Program (CMP). The City of Carpinteria has a total of 4.1 existing bikeway miles, including 3.6 miles of formal street bikeway facilities and 0.5 miles of off-street bikeway facilities. In addition, the City has safe, well-maintained sidewalks, trails and other street improvements, as well as pedestrian-oriented design standards, to encourage pedestrian transportation (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003).

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial increase in traffic, in relation to existing traffic and the capacity of the street system (i.e., a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Exceed, individually or cumulatively, the level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Cause a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location, that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Contain a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or a dangerous intersection) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment) that would substantially increase hazards?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) During construction some vehicle trips will be generated from construction activities including heavy truck and light vehicle trips to and from the Project site. This traffic generation is short term and is not significant. No major material import or export is anticipated and heavy truck trip generation will be less than 25 heavy truck trips for the Project. ***Less Than Significant Impact.***

b-c) The trail and play area are not expected to create motor vehicle traffic or result in a hazardous road condition. Many Project visitors are expected to come on foot or bicycle or make an incidental use of the play area while visiting the adjacent beach or business district. The trail component is expected to attenuate vehicle trip levels in the area by encouraging State Beach visitors to access the play area or downtown by trail. ***No Impact.***

d) Development of the proposed Project would in fact increase emergency access to the area. ***No Impact.***

e-g) During construction some vehicle trips would be generated from construction activities including heavy truck and light vehicle trips to and from the Project site. This traffic generation is short term and is not significant. No major material import or export is anticipated and heavy truck trip generation would be less than 25 heavy truck trips for the entire Project. Positive benefits will include a reduction in vehicle trips and demand on parking resources from Carpinteria residents and visitors that travel between the Carpinteria State Beach and the downtown business district of the community. Since no pedestrian amenities exist currently between these two destinations, many opt for using their vehicles even for short trips. The proposed Project will encourage non-vehicle travel between these two locations thus reducing vehicle trips and reducing parking space demand. ***Less Than Significant Impact.***

Cumulative Impacts: None

Recommended/Required Mitigation Measures: None

Residual Impact: There would be no residual impact.

XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Water Service: Domestic water service in Carpinteria has two components: supply and

distribution system. Supply is an issue in much of the South Coast area; the Carpinteria Valley is no exception. Water is supplied by the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) through line and storage facilities controlled by the District. The District connected to State water in November of 1997 (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003). An underground eight-inch diameter steel water main owned by the CVWD underlies the Project site and both proposed abutments.

Wastewater Service: Wastewater collection and treatment services are managed by the Carpinteria Sanitary District (CSD). This community-wide service agency has the obligation of operating and maintaining this system for the transmission, treatment and disposal of sewage generated within this area. CSD is also responsible for providing treatment to the level necessary to meet various discharge requirements set by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and other State and Federal agencies. Currently, service is provided to areas both within and outside the limits of the City. Sewage generated in this area is conveyed through district lines to the treatment facility located between Olive and Oak Avenues, south of 6th Street and adjacent to the Union Pacific Railroad (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003).

Solid Waste Disposal: Solid waste produced in the City of Carpinteria is collected by E.J. Harrison and Sons, Inc., located in Ventura. E.J. Harrison and Sons, Inc. provides solid waste collection and disposal for all residential, commercial and industrial areas in the City. Once collected, the solid waste is transported to the Gold Coast Material Recovery Facility and the residual is ultimately deposited in the Simi Valley landfill, 26 miles south of the transfer station (City of Carpinteria, General Plan/ Local Coastal Plan & Environmental Impact Report, 2003).

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment restrictions or standards of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒

e)	Result in a determination, by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the Project, that it has adequate capacity to service the Project's anticipated demand, in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f)	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g)	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a, b, e) The proposed Project would create a play area and trail, which does not include the use of septic systems or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the proposed Project is not anticipated to generate a need for new or altered sewer system facilities. There would be no impact related to sewer system facilities. ***No Impact.***

Construction of the trail and play area has no potential to disrupt water service. ***No Impact.***

c) The bioswale allows urban runoff to pond and soak into the earth where it may be absorbed by plants and soil borne microorganisms, thereby removing phosphorous, nitrogen, organic sediments and other pollutants before they reach downstream areas such as the Carpinteria Salt Marsh, the Carpinteria Reef and the Pacific Ocean. Removal of these contaminants is beneficial to ocean water quality. This Project would not require additional storm water drainage facilities. ***No Impact.***

d) The proposed Project will require minimal water for irrigation and maintenance during the life of the Project. During the plant establishment period, Native plants require regular irrigations during the dry season until they are established (2-3 years). The Carpinteria Valley Water District publishes an annual report assessing its water supply and submits it to the California Central Coast Water Authority. This report indicates the District has excess water to meet the demands of all lands within the District's jurisdiction into the foreseeable future. Additionally, a small amount of water will be required during construction for earthwork and dust control. The total amount of water required during the life of the Project will not impact the availability of water to the District's service area. ***No Impact.***

f, g) The proposed Project consists of creating a trail and play area, and would not generate a substantial amount of solid waste that would breach national, state or local standards. ***No Impact.***

Cumulative Impacts: None

Recommended/Requred Mitigation Measures: None

Residual Impact: There would be no residual impact.

CHAPTER 4
MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means the incremental effects of a Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past Projects, other current Projects, and probably future Projects?)	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) As presented in this document, development of the proposed Project does have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment in several issue areas without the incorporation of the identified mitigation measures. As proposed, the Project would have beneficial effects in several issue areas including Biological Resources and Recreation.

b) Based on archaeological testing and the analysis contained in this document, the Project would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California History or Prehistory.

c) It is anticipated that a General Plan Amendment for this area and several other areas in the Park will be prepared subsequent to this project. This Project will not preclude the preparation of a future General Plan Amendment from occurring. The Project will not cause cumulatively considerable impacts.

d) As presented in this document, the Project does have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment in several issue areas including Aesthetics, Agricultural Resources, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology/Soils, Hazardous Materials/Safety, Noise, Transportation and Parking, Utilities and Services, and Water

Resources without the incorporation of the identified mitigation measures. With the incorporation of these mitigation measures into the Project description, the Project is not anticipated to have substantial environmental effects that would adversely affect human beings.

CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures would be implemented by CDPR as part of the Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project.

AESTHETICS

MITIGATION MEASURES AESTHETICS A-1

The applicant shall implement a native plant restoration plan, consistent with CDPR standards. The plan shall include, but not be limited, the name and quantity of each plant to be used for landscaping, a map showing the location of plantings, description of how the site will be prepared, maintenance and monitoring plan for the area, goals for the revegetation element of the project, and adaptive management measures if those goals are not met. Please see Bio-6 for further details.

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall submit a native plant restoration plan, prepared by a CDD-approved landscape architect and reviewed by a CDPR Environmental Scientist to ensure that it is consistent with CDPR standards, to CDD for review and approval.
Timing: The native plant restoration plan shall be submitted to CDD for review and approval prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit.
Monitoring: CDD staff shall site inspect the project area. Maintenance shall be confirmed through site inspections.

MITIGATION MEASURES AESTHETICS A-2

All exterior night lighting installed on the project site shall be of low intensity, low glare design, minimum height, and shall direct light downward onto the subject parcel and prevent spill-over into adjacent parcels.

Plan Requirements: The locations of all exterior lighting fixtures and an arrow showing the direction of light being cast by each fixture shall be depicted in the site plans, to be reviewed and approved by the CDD.
Timing: The CDD shall review site plans, with lighting locations, prior to approval of a Building Permit.
Monitoring: Building inspector shall inspect structures upon completion to ensure that exterior lighting fixtures have been installed consistent with their depiction on the final site plans.

Residual Impact:
No residual impacts are anticipated.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURES AG-1

None Required

AIR QUALITY

MITIGATION MEASURES AIR-1

If the construction site is graded and left undeveloped for over three weeks, the applicant shall employ the following methods immediately to inhibit dust generation:

- seeding and watering to revegetate graded areas; and/or
- use of a water truck to moisten exposed dirt areas during grading activity.
- any other methods deemed appropriate by Community Development.

Plan Requirements: These requirements shall be noted on all plans.
Timing: Plans are required prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit.
Monitoring: Grading Inspector shall perform periodic site inspections.

MITIGATION MEASURES AIR-2

Dust generated by the development activities shall be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on the site by following the dust control measures listed below. During clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation or transportation of cut or fill materials, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to prevent dust from leaving the site and to create a crust after each day's activities cease.

- During construction, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. At a minimum, this shall include wetting down such areas in the late morning and after work is completed for the day, and whenever wind exceeds 15 miles per hour.
- Soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation.

Plan Requirements: All requirements shall be shown on grading and building plans.
Timing: Condition shall be adhered to throughout all grading and construction activities.
Monitoring: CDD shall ensure measures are on plans. CDD Grading and Building Inspectors shall spot check; Grading and Building Inspectors shall ensure compliance on-site. APCD inspectors shall respond to nuisance complaints.

MITIGATION MEASURES AIR-3

The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering as necessary to prevent transport of dust off-site. Their duties shall include holiday and weekend periods when work may not be in progress.

Plan Requirements: The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the APCD.

Timing: The dust monitor shall be designated prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit.

Residual Impact: With incorporation of these recommended mitigation measures, residual impacts to air quality resources would be less than significant.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-1

The applicants will propose a management plan describing how the City intends to manage and maintain the bioswale. This monitoring/ maintenance plan will include the following basic tenants:

1. A weekly visual inspection.
2. Litter and debris removal as needed from Project site.
3. Invasive weed removal / maintenance will be performed as needed.
4. Installed vegetation will be evaluated and replaced or pruned as needed to promote plant health and discourage illicit entry into the swale area.
5. Consultation with the local vector control district to ensure appropriate mosquito abatement measures are in place as needed will be performed.
6. Maintain dog waste bag dispensers and bioswale interpretive signage.
7. A base line water sample for nutrients and other constituents will be taken and analyzed in Project's first winter.
8. First flush water samples will be taken and analyzed for nutrients and other constituents annually for five years thereafter.
9. Coordination of data with State Parks and the UC reserve system will be performed at least annually.

Plan Requirements: The applicants shall provide this plan to CDD and CDPR for review and approval prior to issuance of a building permit.
Timing: The applicants shall provide this plan to CDD and CDPR for review and approval prior to issuance of a building permit.
Monitoring: The monitoring/maintenance plan will include an annual report to be submitted to the CDD and CDPR for their review.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-2

During construction, washing of concrete trucks, paint, equipment or similar activities shall occur only in areas where polluted water and materials can be contained for subsequent removal from the site. Wash water shall not be discharged to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks or wetlands. Areas designated for washing functions shall be at least 100 feet from any storm drain, water body or sensitive biological resources. The location of the washout area shall be clearly noted at the construction site with signs.

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall designate a washout area, acceptable to CDD and CDPR, and this area shall be shown on the construction and/or grading and building plans.

Timing: The wash off area shall be designated on all plans prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit. The washout area shall be in place and maintained throughout construction.
Monitoring: CDD shall check plans prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit and staff shall site inspect throughout the construction period to ensure proper use and maintenance of the washout area.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-3

A 24" x 30" interpretive sign (to encourage the community to use BMP's when near any storm drain) shall be installed, describing the function of a bioswale and the importance of protecting runoff water quality. The sign would be similar in design and architecture to those installed in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh Nature Park, consistent with CDPR standards.

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall show the location of the interpretive sign on all plans.
Timing: Recognizing that the production time required, the interpretive sign shall be installed within 24 months of the issuance of a building permit.
Monitoring: The Project owner shall notify CDD when the interpretive sign has been installed for verification of compliance with this condition.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-4

A dog waste bag dispenser and trash receptacle shall be installed on the east and west end of the trail with a regulatory sign that informs trail users of the legal requirement to properly dispose of pet waste.

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall show the location of the bag dispenser and trash receptacle on all plans.
Timing: The bag dispenser and trash receptacle shall be installed before the park is open for public use.
Monitoring: The Project owner shall notify CDD when the bag dispenser and trash receptacle has been installed for verification of compliance with this condition.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-5

Best available erosion and sediment control measures shall be implemented during grading and construction. Best available erosion and sediment control measures may include, but are not limited to, use of sediment basins, gravel bags, silt fences, geo-bags or gravel and geotextile fabric berms, erosion control blankets, coir rolls, jute net and straw bales. Storm drain inlets shall be protected from sediment-laden waters by use of inlet protection devices such as gravel bag barriers, filter fabric fences, block and gravel filters, and excavated inlet sediment traps. Sediment control measures shall be maintained for the duration of the grading period and until graded areas have been stabilized by structures, long-term erosion control measures or landscaping. Construction entrances and exits shall be stabilized using gravel beds, rumble plates, or other measures to prevent sediment from being tracked onto adjacent roadways. Any sediment or other materials tracked off site shall be removed the same day as they are tracked using dry cleaning methods.

Plan Requirements: An erosion and sediment control plan shall be submitted to and approved by CDD and Public Works prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit. The plan shall be designed to address erosion and sediment control during all phases of development of the site.
Timing: The plan shall be implemented prior to the commencement of grading/construction.
Monitoring: CDD shall perform site inspections throughout construction.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-6

Bio-6 The applicant shall implement a native plant restoration plan, consistent with CDPR standards. The plan shall include, but not be limited to the following measures:

- Landscaping shall be with native species from locally obtained plants and seed stock if feasible. When not feasible, plant or seed source will be reviewed and approved by a CDPR biologist to ensure protection of genetic integrity of surrounding natural areas.
- Non-native species shall be removed from the bioswale area as outlined above in the monitoring/maintenance plan, Bio-1.
- Any mulch to be used on site will be certified weed-free.
- No fertilizers are to be used in the drainage swale.

Plan Requirements: Prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit, the applicant shall submit a native plant restoration plan, prepared by a CDD and CDPR approved landscape architect, to CDD and CDPR for review and approval.
Timing: The native plant restoration plan shall be submitted to CDD for review and approval prior to issuance of a Grading or Building Permit.
Monitoring: CDD staff shall site inspect the restoration area. Maintenance shall be confirmed through site inspections.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-7

The applicant shall prepare and submit a construction mitigation plan to Community Development and CDPR for review and approval prior to issuance of a Building Permit. Such plans, which must be prepared by a City-approved professional biologist, arborist or landscape architect, will include the following required measures, where applicable, to minimize construction impacts:

- The limits of the construction area shall be clearly shown on the plans and fenced or flagged on the construction site. All construction activities shall stay within these limits;
- Prior to commencement of construction activities, protective fencing shall be erected around the outermost limits of the protected zones of native trees. Such fencing shall remain in place until all construction is complete. For the purposes of this Project, the protected zone of a native tree shall extend five feet from the tree dripline or 15 feet from the trunk of the tree, whichever is greater;
- No construction, grading, staging or materials storage shall be allowed within the fenced exclusion areas or within the protected zones of any on-site native trees;

- There shall be minimal use of heavy equipment in the swale portion of the project area, and no storage of equipment or other materials in this area during construction activities to avoid compaction of soils in the swale area;

- Important resources (e.g., native vegetation) located within the construction area that are to be preserved will be clearly marked on plans and on site to avoid the accidental removal of such resources;

- Construction activities shall be scheduled to avoid the breeding seasons of sensitive wildlife species (if any) located within 300 feet of the proposed improvements; to be determined by a qualified biologist within two weeks prior to construction activities.

- Construction Phase Requirements from the City's Water Quality Protection Regulations shall be implemented to minimize impacts related to runoff, erosion and water quality; Kikuyu grass must be eradicated prior to the installation of native plants. At least 30 days prior to physical removal of plant material, Aqua Master herbicide or other EPA approved herbicide for usage in wetland and aquatic habitats, shall be thoroughly applied following label concentrations to the green kikuyu grasses in order to eliminate it in the bioswale area of the Project site. All state and federal requirements to ensure public safety and environmental protection will be observed. The use of herbicides shall otherwise be minimized by using manual removal methods to eliminate undesired vegetation whenever possible. Consultation with the Agricultural Commissioner's Office Invasive weed specialist will occur to determine the appropriate method to remove non native grasses and other invasives which may be encountered during the initial project construction and throughout its maintenance.

Plan Requirements: The construction mitigation plan must be prepared by a City-approved professional biologist, arborist or landscape architect.
Timing: The construction mitigation plan shall be submitted to CCD for review and approval prior to issuance of a Building Permit.
Monitoring: CDD staff shall site inspect the construction area to ensure measures from construction mitigation plan are being implemented.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-8
Bird Nesting Surveys. If vegetation clearing or other project construction is to be initiated during the bird breeding season (March 1 through September 15), final pre-construction/grading surveys shall be conducted by a qualified ornithologist (a person with a biology degree and/or established skills in bird recognition). Surveys shall occur no earlier than 14 days and no later than three days prior to initial construction or grading activity, and shall include an area of 500 feet from the proposed construction. If listed species are discovered to be present, surveys shall begin no later than June 1. Surveys shall be conducted every 7 days for 8 consecutive weeks until at least July 1. If raptors are observed nesting within 500 feet of construction/grading areas, or if other bird species are observed nesting within 300 feet of construction/grading areas, the breeding habitat/nest site shall be buffered from construction activities by a fence and the buffer area shall not be disturbed until the nest becomes inactive, the young have fledged, the young are no longer being fed by the parents, the young have left the area and the young will no longer be impacted by the project. Nesting or roosting trees are considered significant vegetation and shall only be altered or

removed if it is determined by a qualified arborist that alterations or removal are necessary for the protection of public safety or the maintenance of the health of the affected tree, and there are no other feasible means of limiting the public hazard posed by the tree (e.g., fencing around the tree, supportive cabling of weak limbs). Removal of nesting or roosting trees shall be mitigated. In no case shall nesting or roosting trees be removed or altered during the nesting or winter roosting season. Only those improvements that, in the opinion of a qualified biologist, do not adversely affect the future use of the nesting or roosting trees shall be approved

Plan Requirements and Timing: City to contract with a qualified biologist prior to the initiation of construction. The survey is to be conducted only as necessary during the breeding season.

Monitoring: Survey report is to be provided to CDD and CDPR prior to the initiation of construction.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-9

A qualified biological monitor approved by or working directly for the City and approved by CDPR shall be provided during construction activities for Projects on parcels within ESHA overlay area to ensure that protective measures listed in the Construction Mitigation Plan are fully implemented. The biological monitor's duties shall include:

- Conduct orientations for the work crew upon Project commencement and subsequent orientations upon significant crew changes to educate work crews about the sensitivity of biological resources at the site and to inform them of protective measures that must be complied with;
- Observing construction activities and directing construction crews as needed to ensure that protective measures are implemented

Plan Requirements: A qualified biological monitor should be approved by or working directly for the City and also approved by CDPR. Monitoring should occur on parcels within ESHA overlay to ensure that protective measures listed in the Construction Mitigation Plan are fully implemented.
Timing: Monitoring shall be provided during construction activities for Projects on parcels within ESHA overlay area.
Monitoring: Biological monitor shall provide monitoring reports to CDD and CDPR.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-10

Applicants shall provide a Post-Construction Mitigation Plan completed by a City-approved professional biologist, to the Community Development Department and CDPRfor review and approval prior to building permit issuance. Such plans shall contain the following required measures as applicable to minimize post-construction impacts:

- Permanent native landscaping shall be provided to developed areas;

- The planting of any landscape plants listed on the California Exotic Pest Plan Council's Lists of Exotic Pest Plants of Greatest Ecological Concern in California is prohibited in any ESHA area;
- Post-Construction Requirements from the City's Water Quality Protection Regulations will be implemented to minimize impacts to runoff, erosion, and water quality

Plan Requirements: Post-Construction Mitigation Plan should be completed by a City-approved professional biologist and submitted to the Community Development Department and CDPR for review and approval prior to building permit issuance.
Timing: Post-Construction Mitigation Plan should be submitted to the CDD and CDPR for review and approval prior to building permit issuance.
Monitoring: Project area will be surveyed post construction to ensure that measures from Post-Construction Mitigation Plan are met.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-11
In the wetland area to be cleaned up and established, soil excavation will include inspection for asphalt and concrete. These and other exogenous materials will be removed and recycled or appropriately disposed of in order to prevent hydrocarbon or lime leaching or other contamination into the Project site.

Timing: Soil will be inspected upon excavation and any exogenous material will be properly disposed of upon discovery.
Monitoring: A weekly visual inspection will occur within the bioswale area and litter and debris will be removed, as needed, from the project site. A base line water sample will be taken and analyzed in the Project's first winter and first flush water samples will be taken and analyzed annually for five years thereafter.

Residual Impact: With incorporation of these required and recommended mitigation measures, residual impacts to biological resources would be less than significant.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURES CULRES-1
The Project includes planting of native plants that are culturally significant to the Chumash including cattails *(Typha angustifolia)*, willows (*Baccharis salicifoli),* and basket rush (*Juncus textilis)*. An interpretive sign consistent with CDPR standards that lists at least three plants used in Chumash culture and featured in the Project will be installed near the bioswale area. This sign will help visitors understand the plants' relevance to the Native American culture that was once present at the Project site. Plants played an integral part in every American Indian tribe's existence and interpretation helps to preserve knowledge of the culture.

MITIGATION MEASURES CULRES-2
Applicant will arrange for a pre-construction workshop conducted by a qualified archeologist that will include project supervisors and equipment operators. The workshop will review the types of archeological artifacts that may be found in the project site, provide examples of

common archaeological artifacts to examine and discuss prohibited activities, including unauthorized collecting of artifacts.

MITIGATION MEASURES CULRES-4

In the unlikely event that potentially significant cultural materials are encountered during construction, grading should be temporarily redirected and/or suspended until a qualified archaeologist and local Chumash representative are retained to evaluate the find and determine appropriate action consistent with CDPR standards.

MITIGATION MEASURES CULRES-5

Applicant will comply with applicable provisions of Public Resources Code section 5097 et seq. during the installation and maintenance of the proposed Project.

With the above listed mitigations, the impacts are less than significant. No further mitigations are required.

Residual Impact: With incorporation of these recommended mitigation measures, impacts to cultural resources would remain less than significant.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

MITIGATION MEASURES GEO-1

Geo-1 Grading and erosion and sediment control plans shall be designed to minimize erosion and shall include the following:

- Methods such as geotextile fabrics, erosion control blankets, retention basins, drainage diversion structures, siltation basins and spot grading shall be used to reduce erosion and siltation during grading and construction activities.
- All entrances/exits to the construction site shall be stabilized (e.g., using rumble plates, gravel beds or other best available technology) to reduce transport of sediment off site. Any sediment or other materials tracked off site shall be removed the same day they are tracked using dry cleaning methods.
- Storm drain inlets shall be protected from sediment-laden waters by the use of inlet protection devices such as gravel bag barriers, filter fabric fences, block and gravel filters and excavated inlet sediment traps.
- Graded areas shall be revegetated within three weeks of grading activities with deep rooted, native, drought-tolerant species to minimize slope failure and erosion potential. Geotextile binding fabrics shall be used if necessary to hold slope soils until vegetation is established.

Plan Requirements: The grading and erosion and sediment control plan shall be submitted for review and approved by CDD and CDPR prior to issuance of a Grading Permit. The plan shall be designed to address erosion and sediment control during all phases of development of the site. The applicant shall notify CDD and CDPR prior to commencement of grading.
Timing: Components of the grading plan shall be implemented prior to occupancy clearance. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be in place throughout grading and development of the site until all disturbed areas are permanently stabilized.

Monitoring: CDD shall inspect revegetation and ensure compliance with plan. Grading inspector shall monitor installation and maintenance of erosion control measure throughout all grading and construction activities.

MITIGATION MEASURES GEO-2

The applicant shall limit excavation and grading to the dry season of the year (April 15 to November 1) unless an approved erosion and sediment control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect. All exposed graded surfaces shall be reseeded with ground cover vegetation to minimize erosion.

Plan Requirements: This requirement shall be noted on all grading and building plans.
Timing: Graded surfaces shall be reseeded within three weeks of grading completion, with the exception of surfaces graded for the placement of structures. These surfaces shall be reseeded if construction of structures does not commence within three weeks of grading completion.
Monitoring: CDD shall site inspect during grading and three weeks after grading to verify reseeding and to verify the construction has commenced in areas graded for placement of structures.

MITIGATION MEASURES GEO-3

Drainage shall be consistent with approved drainage plans.

Plan Requirements: Prior to issuance of a Grading Permit, a drainage plan shall be submitted to CDD, Public Works, and CDPR for review and approval. The plan shall include the location(s) of all proposed pipelines, the entire length of all proposed pipelines, trees located within fifteen feet of the pipeline, pipe diameters, and locations where the pipe(s) would surface in the creek, and amount of water that would flow from each pipeline.
Timing: The components of the drainage plan shall be implemented prior to commencement of construction of structures.
Monitoring: CDD shall site inspect during grading.

Residual Impact: With incorporation of these mitigation measures, residual impacts to geology/soil resources would be less than significant.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

MITIGATION MEASURES HAZMAT-1

During the continued operation of the public park, should any pesticide or herbicide be used within the boundaries of the Project site, a notice shall be placed in a conspicuous place on the Project site. This notice shall be placed at least 24 hours in advance and shall stay in place no less than 48 hours after the pesticide or herbicide application has been completed.

Cumulative Impacts: None

Residual Impact: With the incorporation of these recommended mitigation measures, there would be no residual impact.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

MITIGATION MEASURES HYDRO-1

The following mitigation measures will take place during construction:

- The applicant shall submit grading and drainage plans prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer or landscape architect. Said plans shall include but not be limited to utility and storm drain improvements. Prior to performing any grading, the developer shall obtain a Grading Permit from the City Engineer, in accordance with Chapter 8.36 of the Carpinteria Municipal Code, and pay the required grading permit deposits/fees. For all projects over 1 acre in size, a separate grading permit is required to be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board.

- An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be prepared and submitted to obtain the necessary Grading Permit from the City Engineer prior to any grading activity. Best Management Practices for construction including silt fencing, sand bagging, and erosion control measures for disturbed surfaces will be followed to comply with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) criteria. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared, if required.

- All soil disturbing activities, including grading and excavating, associated with construction activities, will be subject to restrictions and requirements set for in resource agency permits. To ensure that the project would not result in adverse effects to water quality due to storm runoff, activities are subject to the requirements of the Clean Water Act and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Development shall be undertaken in accordance with conditions and requirements of the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board, if any. Project Grading and Storm Drain Improvement Plans shall identify and incorporate Best Management Practices (BMP's) appropriate to the uses conducted on-site and during construction to effectively mitigate storm water pollution and avoid and minimize indirect impacts associated with the proposed project.

Plan Requirements: Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be followed to comply with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) criteria. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared, if required. All soil disturbing activities, including grading and excavating, associated with construction activities, will be subject to restrictions and requirements set forth in resource agency permits. Activities are subject to the requirements of the Clean Water Act and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Development shall be undertaken in accordance with conditions and requirements of the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board, if any. Project Grading and Storm Drain Improvement Plans shall identify and incorporate appropriate BMPs to effectively mitigate storm water pollution and avoid or minimize indirect impacts associated with the proposed project.
Timing: Prior to performing any grading, the developer shall obtain a Grading Permit from the City Engineer and pay the required grading permit deposits/fees. For all projects over 1 acre in

size, a separate grading permit is required to be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be prepared and submitted to obtain the necessary Grading Permit from the City Engineer prior to any grading activity.
Monitoring: All soil disturbing activities will be subject to restrictions and requirements set forth in resource agency permits. Activities are subject to the requirements of the Clean Water Act and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). CDD shall inspect the Project site during grading and construction to ensure compliance with these restrictions and requirements.

MITIGATION MEASURES HYDRO-2

Operational BMP's should include a dog waste bag dispenser installed on the east and west end of the trail with a regulatory sign that informs trail users of the legal requirement to properly dispose of pet waste, twice-weekly litter removal from all public areas, and twice annual (before Memorial Day and after Labor Day) debris removal from within the bioswale area.

Residual Impact: With the incorporation of these required and recommended mitigation measures, there would be no residual impact.

LAND USE AND PLANNING

MITIGATION MEASURES LAND-1

None Required

MINERAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURES MINERAL-1

None Required

NOISE

MITIGATION MEASURES NOISE-1

Construction activity for site preparation and for future development shall be limited to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. No construction shall occur on State holidays (e.g. Thanksgiving, Labor Day). Construction equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours. Non-noise generating construction activities are not subject to these restrictions.

Plan Requirements: One sign stating these restrictions shall be provided by the applicant and posted on site.
Timing: Sign shall be in place prior to the beginning of and throughout all grading and construction activities. Violations may result in suspension of permits.
Monitoring: Building Inspector shall spot check and respond to complaints.

MITIGATION MEASURES NOISE-2

All construction equipment with engines must have original manufacturer's approved muffling devices.

Plan Requirements: Plans shall indicate the requirement of OEM muffled equipment.
Timing: This condition applied when any engine driven equipment is in use at the Project site during construction.
Monitoring: Building Inspector shall spot check and respond to complaints.

Residual Impact: With incorporation of these recommended mitigation measures, residual impacts to noise would be less than significant.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

MITIGATION MEASURES POP-1

None Required

PUBLIC SERVICES

MITIGATION MEASURES SERVICE-1

None Required

RECREATION

MITIGATION MEASURES REC-1

None Required

TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

MITIGATION MEASURES TRANS-1

None Required

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

MITIGATION MEASURES AIR-1

None Required

CHAPTER 6
REFERENCES

Aesthetics
Carpinteria City General Plan
http://www.carpinteria.ca.us/PDFs/cd_General%20Plan.pdf

Agricultural Resources
Carpinteria City General Plan
http://www.carpinteria.ca.us/PDFs/cd_General%20Plan.pdf

Biological Resources
EPA Storm Water Quality Fact Sheet / Vegetated Swales
http://www.epa.gov/owm/mtb/vegswale.pdf

USDA, National Resources Conservation Service (2003) *Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States, version 5.01.* G.W. Hurt, P.M. Whited, and R.F. Pringle (eds). USDA, NRCS in cooperation with the national Technical Committee for hydric soils, Fort Worth, TX.
ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/NSSC/Hydric_Soils/FieldIndicators_v5_01.pdf

Cultural Resources
California Department of Parks and Recreation (1979) *Carpinteria State Beach General Plan*
http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/514.pdf

Carbone, L. A. (2005) *A Modified Phase I Archaeological 'Letter Report' and Assessment for a Proposed Old Town Trail and Play Structure, City of Carpinteria, California.*

City of Carpinteria (2003) *Carpinteria City General Plan*
http://www.carpinteria.ca.us/PDFs/cd_General%20Plan.pdf

Gilbert, S. (2004) *A Cultural Resource Study of Historical Features at Carpinteria State Beach.*

Geology and Soils
Carpinteria City General Plan
http://www.carpinteria.ca.us/PDFs/cd_General%20Plan.pdf

Hazards and Hazardous Materials
Carpinteria City General Plan
http://www.carpinteria.ca.us/PDFs/cd_General%20Plan.pdf

Land Use and Planning
Carpinteria City General Plan
http://www.carpinteria.ca.us/PDFs/cd_General%20Plan.pdf

Noise
Carpinteria City General Plan
http://www.carpinteria.ca.us/PDFs/cd_General%20Plan.pdf

Population and Housing
Carpinteria City General Plan
http://www.carpinteria.ca.us/PDFs/cd_General%20Plan.pdf

Recreation
Carpinteria City General Plan
http://www.carpinteria.ca.us/PDFs/cd_General%20Plan.pdf

CHAPTER 7
REPORT PREPARATION

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Alexander Bevil
State Historian II
Southern Service Center
San Diego, California

Richard Burg
Environmental Scientist
Southern Service Center
San Diego, California

Brina Carey
Park and Recreation Specialist
Southern Service Center
San Diego, California

Wes Chapin
District Interpretive Specialist
Channel Coast District
Ventura, California

Angela Lortie
Environmental Scientist
Channel Coast District
Ventura, California

Marla Mealey
Associate State Park Archaeologist
Southern Service Center
San Diego, California

Tina Robinson
Associate Park & Recreation Specialist
Southern Service Center
San Diego, California

CITY OF CARPINTERIA

Matt Roberts
Director
Department of Recreation and Parks
City of Carpinteria
Carpinteria, California

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
AQ	Air quality
ARB	Air Resources Board
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAP	Clean Air Plan
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDD	Community Development Department (City of Carpinteria)
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CMP	Congestion Management Program (Santa Barbara County)
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database (Department of Fish and Game)
CNEL	Community Noise Exposure Level
CO	Carbon monoxide
CSD	Carpinteria Sanitary District
CSP	California State Parks
CVWD	Carpinteria Valley Water District
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
ESHA	Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area
GP	General Plan
IS	Initial Study
LCP	Local Coastal Plan
LED	Light-emitting diode
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	Nitrogen oxide
O_3	Ozone
OSC	Open Space Conservation
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacture
PM_{10}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
PPM	Parts per million
PRC	Public Resources Code
ROC	Reactive Organic Compounds
ROG	Reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SBAPCD	Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District
SWQCB	State Water Quality Control Board
SBC	Santa Barbara County
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide

TDM	Transportation Demand Management
UC	University of California
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE *of* PLANNING AND RESEARCH

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVERNOR

CYNTHIA BRYANT
DIRECTOR

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS JUN 4 2008 SO. SERVICE CENTER

June 2, 2008

Brina Carey
California Department of Parks and Recreation
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite #270
San Diego, CA 92108

Subject: Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project
SCH#: 2008051005

Dear Brina Carey:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on May 30, 2008, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Terry Roberts

Terry Roberts
Director, State Clearinghouse

1400 10th Street P.O. Box 3044 Sacramento, California 95812-3044
(916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

SCH# 2008051005
Project Title Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project
Lead Agency Parks and Recreation, Department of

Type MN Mitigated Negative Declaration
Description D

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) proposes to make interim-use improvements to a portion of Carpinteria State Beach located at the northwest corner of the Park between Palm and Linden Avenues. This property was acquired in 2000 and is not currently included in the 1979 Carpinteria State Beach General Plan. It is anticipated that a General Plan Amendment for this area and several other areas in the Park will be prepared subsequent to this project. This project is proposed as an interim use, but designed such that it could be a permanent use, if appropriate. If it is determined that use of the project site should change during the General Plan Amendment process, these improvements could be removed, changed in location, or replaced. The project proposes to:
- Construct a children's interpretive play area,
- Construct a new trail, and
- Enlarge and improve an existing drainage area by creating a bioswale.

The project will be funded and implemented by the City of Carpinteria through an expansion of their existing operating agreement with CDPR.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Brina Carey
Agency California Department of Parks and Recreation
Phone (619) 220-5300 **Fax**
email
Address 8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite #270
City San Diego **State** CA **Zip** 92108

Project Location

County Santa Barbara
City Carpinteria
Region
Cross Streets Palm Avenue and Linden Avenue
Parcel No. 003-450-001; 004-105-014
Township **Range** **Section** **Base**

Proximity to:

Highways 101
Airports
Railways Union Pacific
Waterways
Schools Yes
Land Use

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Agricultural Land; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Geologic/Seismic; Landuse; Minerals; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Water Quality; Wetland/Riparian

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 3; Native American Heritage Commission; Public Utilities Commission; Department of Fish and Game, Region 5; Department of Water Resources; Department of Conservation; California Coastal Commission; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 5; Air Resources Board, Transportation Projects; State Water Resources Control Board, Clean Water Program

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

Date Received 05/01/2008 ***Start of Review*** 05/01/2008 ***End of Review*** 05/30/2008

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
320 WEST 4TH STREET, SUITE 500
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, *Governor*

CALIFORNIA STATE
MAY 27 2008
SERVICE

May 23, 2008

Brina Carey
California Department of Parks and Recreation
8885 Rio San Diego Dr., Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

Dear Ms. Carey:

Re: SCH# 2008051005; Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project

The California Public Utilities Commission (Commission) has jurisdiction over the safety of highway-rail crossings (crossings) in California. The California Public Utilities Code requires Commission approval for the construction or alteration of crossings and grants the Commission exclusive power on the design, alteration, and closure of crossings.

The Commission is in receipt of the *Notice of Completion & Environmental Document Transmittal-Mit Neg Dec* from the State Clearinghouse. Commission's Rail Crossing Engineering Section (RCES) staff has concerns with railroad impacts as a result of the project's proximity to the Union Pacific Railroad Company (UPRR) Coast Route line. In addition to UPRR freight trains, National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) operates passenger trains over this line.

The notice mentions plans for a pedestrian trail and children's interpretive play area near the UPRR tracks. Mitigation measures to consider include a continuous vandal resistant fencing or other appropriate barriers to limit the access of trespassers onto the railroad right-of-way. The applicant should arrange diagnostic meetings with RCES and UPRR to discuss appropriate fencing and signage to keep trail users off of the railroad right-of-way and, if necessary, file a General Order (GO) 88-B request for authority to modify an at-grade crossing. Information on filing a GO 88-B requests, including a fill-in form, are available at the Commission's web site at:
http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/static/transportation/crossings/filing+procedures/go88b_projects.htm

If the applicant is planning to include landscaping like trees near the railroad right-of-way, Commission GO 26-D covers guidelines governing clearances to warning devices and to the railroad track. Applicant should review GO 26-D to see if planned placement of vegetation are within GO 26-D clearance requirements A copy of GO 26-D can be found on the Commission website at:
http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/static/transportation/crossings/genorders.htm.

If you have any questions, please contact Varouj Jinbachian, Senior Utilities Engineer at 213-576-7081, vsj@cpuc.ca.gov, or me at rxm@cpuc.ca.gov, 213-576-7078.

Sincerely,

Rosa Muñoz, PE
Utilities Engineer
Rail Crossings Engineering Section
Consumer Protection & Safety Division

C: Dan Miller, UPRR

State of California • The Resources Agency
Arnold Schwarzenegger, *Governor*
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Ruth Coleman, *Director*
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Dr., Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

June 11, 2008

Ms. Rosa Muñoz
Utilities Engineer
Public Utilities Commission
320 West 4th St., Suite 500
Los Angeles, Ca 90013

Re: Response to Comments
Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND)
Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project
Carpinteria State Beach
SCH# 2008051005

Dear Ms. Muñoz

Thank you for your letter of May 23, 2008, on behalf of the Public Utilities Commission, regarding the above project. Your interest in this project is appreciated and it is hoped that this response will help to answer your questions regarding the project.

We agree with the importance of limiting trespassers onto the railroad right-of-way and a primary objective of the project is to discourage the public from utilizing the railroad right-of-way. As part of the project, vandal-resistant no-climb fencing is proposed to serve as a barrier between the play area/trail and the railroad right-of-way. Signage will be considered to show visitors a safe route to downtown that does not utilize the railroad right-of-way. There are no access points from the project area to the railroad right-of-way. Additionally, the project does not propose to plant any trees or vegetation that will interfere with the rail crossing gates or signals or that would not comply with PUC clearance requirements.

The City has hired a consulting firm with expertise in railroads to provide coastal access and safety recommendations for this and other projects. CDPR and the City of Carpinteria will coordinate with RCES and UPRR prior to final approval and construction of the proposed play area and trail.

Thank you again for your comments regarding this project.

Sincerely,

Brina Carey
Environmental Coordinator
Southern Service Center

CITY of CARPINTERIA, CALIFORNIA

May 29, 2008

Members of the City Council

Michael Ledbetter, *Mayor*
Gregg Carty, *Vice Mayor*
J. Bradley Stein
Joe Armendariz
Al Clark

Brina Carey
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

submitted via e-mail
enviro@parks.ca.gov

RE: DRAFT MND for the Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project

Dear Ms. Carey:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the above referenced document. The comments below are primarily intended to clarify the impact discussion in each issue area, and make clear which of the discussion areas require mitigation measures to find a less than significant impact.

Discretionary Approvals (page 9)
Please note that it is a Development Plan (DP) that is required in addition to the Coastal Development Permit (CDP). Also note that as this project is Appealable to the California Coastal Commission, the Coastal Commission's 10-working day appeal period begins the first working day after the Coastal Commission receives adequate notice of Final Action.

Aesthetics
The Setting discussion should also include the physical environment adjacent to, and in close proximity to project site (i.e. built structures, State Park and beach area).

The impact discussion should address lighting (item d.). Consider using the following mitigation measure, either as required or recommended depending on your analysis:

Aest-2 All exterior night lighting installed on the project site shall be of low intensity, low glare design, minimum height, and shall be hooded to direct light

downward onto the subject parcel and prevent spill-over onto adjacent parcels. Applicant shall develop a Lighting Plan incorporating these requirements and provisions for dimming lights after 10:00 p.m. **Plan Requirements**: The locations of all exterior lighting fixtures and an arrow showing the direction of light being cast by each fixture and the height of the fixtures shall be depicted on a Lighting Plan to be reviewed and approved by the City of Carpinteria Community Development Department (CDD). **Monitoring:** CDD shall review the Lighting Plan for compliance with this measure prior to approval of a Building Permit. Building Inspector shall inspect structures upon completion to ensure that exterior lighting fixtures have been installed consistent with their depiction on the final Lighting Plan.

Air Quality:

If there are no impacts, the proposed mitigation measures should be identified as recommended. The residual impact section could read something like this: With incorporation of these recommended mitigation measures, residual Air Quality impacts would remain less than significant.

Biological Resources:

Each of the required Mitigation Measure should include a Plan Requirements, Timing and Monitoring component.

Cultural Resources:

The mitigation measures should be identified as either required or recommended as supported by the boxes checked and by the impact discussion. If required, the Mitigation Measure should include a Plan Requirements, Timing and Monitoring component.

Geology and Soils:

The impact discussion under items a-b) should match the boxes checked, and be reflected in the required Mitigation Measures.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials:

The impact discussion should include items g-j. The required Mitigation Measure should include a Plan Requirement, Timing and Monitoring component.

Hydrology and Water Quality:

The mitigation measures should be identified as either required or recommended as supported by the boxes checked and by the impact discussion. Each of the required

Mitigation Measure should include a Plan Requirements, Timing and Monitoring component.

Noise:

The mitigation measures should be identified as either required or recommended as supported by the boxes checked and by the impact discussion.

Transportation/Traffic:

The impact discussion should include item g).

Mandatory Findings of Significance:

The box checked under item a) should reflect the discussion that mitigation measures are required in several issue areas.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on the draft document. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at 684-5405 x414.

Sincerely,

Steve Goggia, Senior Planner
Community Development Department
City of Carpinteria
5775 Carpinteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013

Cc Matt Roberts, Director of Parks and Recreation, City of Carpinteria

State of California • The Resources Agency
Arnold Schwarzenegger, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Ruth Coleman, *Director*
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Dr., Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

June 11, 2008

Mr. Steve Goggia
Senior Planner
Community Development Department
City of Carpenteria
5775 Carpinteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013

Re: Response to Comments
Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND)
Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project
Carpinteria State Beach
SCH# 2008051005

Dear Mr. Goggia

Thank you for your letter of May 29, 2008, on behalf of the City of Carpinteria Community Development Department, regarding the above project. Your interest in this project is appreciated and it is hoped that this response will help to answer your questions regarding the project.

Comment 1 – Discretionary Approvals

Your comments indicate that it is a Development Plan that is required in addition to the Coastal Development Permit and that this project is Appealable to the CCC within 10 working days of the Notice of Final Action.

This information has been updated in the Final Document.

Comment 2 – Aesthetics

You state that the physical environment adjacent and in close proximity to the project site should be added to the Setting discussion in the document. You also stated that the impact discuss should address lighting and included possible mitigation measures to consider.

The setting discussion has been updated and lighting has been addressed in the document.

Comment 3 – Air Quality

You state that if there are no impacts, the proposed mitigation measures should be identified as recommended.

This information has been changed in the document.

Comment 4 – Biological Resources

You state that each of the required mitigation measures should include Plan Requirements, Timing, and Monitoring components.

These components have been added to the document

Comment 5 – Cultural Resources

Your comments state that if there are no impacts, the proposed mitigation measures should be identified as recommended.

This information has been changed in the document.

Comment 6 – Geology and Soils

You state that items a-b) in the impact discussion should match the boxes checked and be reflected in the required Mitigation Measures.

This change has been made in the document.

Comment 7 – Hazards and Hazardous Materials

You state that the impact discussion should include items g-j and that if there are required mitigation measures they should include a Plan Requirement, Timing, and Monitoring component.

These changes were made to the document. Additionally, the checklist under Hazards and Hazardous Materials only went up to item h, not j, so items g and h were included in the impact discussion.

Comment 8 – Hydrology and Water Quality

You state that the mitigation measures should be identified as either required or recommended as supported by the boxes checked and by the impact discussion and that the required mitigation measures should include a Plan Requirement, Timing, and Monitoring component.

These changes were made in the document and the components were added to the required mitigation measures.

Comment 9 – Noise

You state that the mitigation measures should be identified as either required or recommended as supported by the boxes checked and by the impact discussion.

This change was made in the document.

Comment 10 – Transportation and Traffic

You state that the impact discussion should include item g).

This was included in the document.

Comment 11 – Mandatory Findings of Significance

You state that the box checked under item a) should reflect the discussion that mitigation measures are required in several issue areas.

This change was made in the document.

Thank you again for your comments regarding this project.

Sincerely,

Brina Carey
Environmental Coordinator
Southern Service Center